The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 384. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED...1 6 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Great Success of the New Burlesque—"DIDO"—with new scenery. Fifth appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM and Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 27, The performances will commence with a Serio-Comic Drama, entitled
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
Pierre Marceau - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Josephine - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
To be followed by a New CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by Herr NICOLO DEULIN, and his Talented Family.
After which, the new Burlesque, by C. F. Burnand, Esq., entitled
DIDO.
Dido - - Mr. Charles Young.
Æneas - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Anna - - Mrs. H. Webb.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled
MR. AND MRS. WHITE.
Mr. Peter White - - Mr. Charles Young.
Mrs. White - - Miss Minnie Davis.
To conclude with
A NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled
THE POLISH CONSCRIPTION.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
General Director—Mr. R. Fraser.
THIS EVENING, July 27, and during the week, the performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by Laughable Amusements at the Lake—Racing in Washing tubs, Seeking Prizes under Difficulties, Greasy Pole, &c.
Last two nights of Mr. J. Cooke, in his surprising Vaulting Feats, and of Hartz, the Wizard of the World.
Great success of the comic Entertainment, entitled "The Mischievous Barber."
Mr. Huline and Mdlle. Martinez appear nightly.
Continued success of Mr. R. Frazer, the Buffo Vocalist.
Enthusiastic reception of little James Huline, in his nautical hornpipe.
More wonders in FIREWORKS, under the direction of Mr. KIRBY, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats 6d.
Note.—Mr. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, is engaged, and will appear on Monday next, 30th July.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES.
Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
At the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY, JULY 30.
The Belt and Medals are now on view at Messrs. WATERHOUSE & Co.'s, Dame-street, where cards of admission may be had, as also at all the principal Music Shops in the city.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.
Two Military Bands will attend.
Gates open at two, and Competition to commence at Three o'clock.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
Mr. DUVALLI regrets that in consequence of the injury done to his property last evening, he is unavoidably obliged to postpone the intended display announced for this evening.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PUBLIC MEETING.
Colonel French, M.P., will proceed with his Bill in the House of Commons on TUESDAY next, to assimilate the Law of the United Kingdom, in reference to the Volunteer Corps.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Dublin will be held at Three o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY next, the 28th of July inst., at the Round-room, Rotundo, for the promotion of the movement.
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor will take the chair, and many of the most influential citizens of Dublin have stated their intention of coming forward to support the objects of the meeting.
Gentlemen of influence who purpose to address the Meeting will please at once communicate with the
HONORARY SECRETARY, 11, Beresford-place.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
We, the undersigned, request your Lordship may be pleased to convene a Public Meeting (on an early day) of the Shareholders, and all others interested in the maintenance of a Postal, Passenger, and Commercial Packet Station between Galway and America, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to confirm the subsidy granted by Lord Derby's Government, and to adopt such other measures as may be best calculated to promote the prosperity of the Company, and to ensure to the people of Ireland the advantages of this great National Establishment:—
Dated this 24th day of July, 1860.
Michael Cheevers, High Sheriff Co Galway
G S Gough, Foreman of Grand Jury, Co Galway
Lord Dunsandle
Thomas Redington, Bart, D L, J P
Andrew Blake, Furbough, D L, J P
J S Kirwan, D L, J P
Charles Blake, J P
Stephen Roche, Rye Hill, J P
J M Blake, J P
Anthony O'Flaherty, D L, J P
John Darcy, Castlepark, J P
Thomas Seymour, J P
John Lloyd Baggot, J P
James Daly, Castle Daly, J P
James Blake, J P
Philip Reade, J P
J C F Henry, J P
G S L Staunton, J P
Henry Persse
George Talbot, R M
J O'Hara, J P, Tuam
James Martin, D L, J P
Walter P. Lambert, Castle Ellen, J P
Martin French, D L, J P
Thomas Bodkin, J P
Theobald Blake, D L, J P
Charles Lynch, J P
Martin Joseph Blake, D L, J P
Denis Bodkin
Thomas M Persse, J P
J W Lynch, J P, Foreman of the Grand Jury, Town of Galway
George Morris, High Sheriff Town of Galway
Charles Kelly, Newtown, Q C
Joseph Kelly, Newtown, J P
John W Lambert, Aggard, J P
T Redington, J P, Galway
Bernard O'Flaherty, J P
John Barrett, J P
R N Somerville
Michael Morris, Recorder of Galway
Francis L Comyn, J P
Ambrose Rush, J P
E E Maunsell, J P
Gustavus E C Hare, J P
Valentine Blake, J P, T C
John F Blake, Galway
P M Lynch, Chairman of Commissioners
F Blake Foster, J P
Joseph Roche & Co
Edmund Concannon, J P
John Reynolds, J P
James Lambert, J P
John Gray, J P
Jeremiah Dunne, J P
M'Birney, Collis, and Co
William Francis Greene
E C Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel
John Connolly
M Geoghegan, Lieut-Colonel
M'Master and Co
P M Gartlan
Robert O'Brien
Samuel Croker
Josh Andrews
Edward Fox
Power and Reynolds
Alexander Comyn and Co
John Donegan
Henry Downs
Page and John
W G Du Bedat
Smith and Du Bedat
J J Stephens and Son
T and W Fayle
J Chambers and Son
Woodlock and O'Donnell
John Heacock
Samuel Warren
Adam Woods and Co
James Birck Kennedy and Co
Clowes and Woodhouse
Arthur Andrews
G R Hardy, College-green
Miller and Beatty
[Here follow several hundred signatures.]
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.
The Grand Jury of the Town and County of the Town of Galway, assembled at Summer Assizes, respectfully and earnestly request your Lordship may be pleased to convene a Public Meeting of the Shareholders, and all others interested in the maintenance of a Postal, Passenger, and Commercial Packet Station at Galway, for the purpose of Petitioning Parliament to ratify the Subsidy already granted by a former Government, and to adopt such other measures as may be considered conducive to the interests of this Company, as well as to the prosperity of the country in general.
For Self and Fellows,
J. W. LYNCH, Foreman.
In compliance with the foregoing Requisitions, I hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, Merchants, and all others interested in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, to be held at the MANSION-HOUSE, DUBLIN, on TUESDAY next, 31st July, instant, at the hour of One o'Clock in the afternoon.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1860.
REDMOND CARROLL,
Lord Mayor of Dublin.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.
Admission, One Shilling.
Family Tickets for Four Persons .... 2s. 6d.
Season Tickets.................................. 2s. 6d.
Catalogues Fourpence.
Admission in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, ONE PENNY.
(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A. Secretary.

GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS OF IRELAND.
WANTED, a BROTHER, to fill the Office of GRAND TYLER to the GRAND LODGE of IRELAND, who must be at least of the rank of Master Mason. He will also be required to act as Tyler to the Subordinate Lodges meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, Dublin. His age not to exceed forty-five.
Applications and testimonials as to character to be sent to the Deputy Grand Secretary, Freemasons' Hall, Dame-street, Dublin, on or before Saturday, the 25th August, after which none will be received.
Every information as to the duties and emoluments may be ascertained at the Grand Secretary's Office, by writing, or on personal application.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by to Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK.
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY;
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
J. W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
Captain JONES, J.P.	WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	P. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., JP.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq., J.P.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services*;" whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force*," the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes*."
COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.
The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.
The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.
Dublin, 17th July, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST, the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 10-30 a.m. will be despatched at 11 a.m., and the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 7-15 p.m. will be altered to 7-30 p.m.
The Up Train now leaving Galway at 1 p.m. will be altered to 12-30 p.m.
On SUNDAYS, the 10-30 a.m. Down Train will run as usual.
For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd July, 1860.

GILCRUX COLLIERY OFFICE,
25, CITY-QUAY.
The Public are respectfully solicited to order Gilcrux Coal, which can be supplied by any of the Merchants in the Trade. These superior House Coals are handpicked at Maryport and Dublin, to free them from all impurities, and from the high character they have upheld in the market for the last twenty years can be recommended with confidence.
E. S. G. ROBINSON, Colliery Agent.

HALF A GUINEA.—
NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCED on 1st July.
NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.
Additions are made *daily* of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections—Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee—Addresses by the Bishop of Oxford—Faraday's Lectures on Science—Kohl's Travels round Lake Superior—The Queens of Society—Freer's Henry the Fourth—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary,
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street,
July 13th, 1860.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BRAY.
The ANNUAL SERMONS will be preached in the above Church, on SABBATH, the 29th JULY, 1860, at 12 o'clock Noon, and Six o'clock Evening, by the Rev. John Hall, Dublin, when Special Collections will be taken up on behalf of the funds of the Congregation.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the following:—Richard Slater, Esq., Sion Lodge, Blackrock; James S. Millar, Esq., Dame-street, Dublin; J. H. Reid, Esq., Killarney-hill, Bray; Mr. Beggs, Bray; Mr Allison, Kilruddery, Bray; and the Rev. James Patterson, Minister.

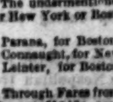
THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL,
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL OF RODEN.
The enlargement of the premises to accommodate 100 patients and the outlay indispensable for their support, render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable.
Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart.
There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which 21,522 patients have been prescribed for.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital.
N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, *fourteen* very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive *any* of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 *a year*; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting *seven* of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. B. H. Johnson	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0
A Gentleman,	2	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0
General Hall,	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0
John Clerk, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0
Anonymous, Bangor,	0	2	6
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	1	0	0
Lady Crofton,	0	10	0
E. Batty, Esq.,	1	0	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	3	0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships Connaught, Pacific, Ulster, Munster, and Leinster, also their splendid screw steamer Prince Albert, some of which vessels have made the passage from America to Galway in the unprecedentedly short space of five days some hours, for NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, the paddle steam ships to land her Majesty's Mails and cabin passengers only, but the screw steamers to land steerage passengers and cargo also.
The undermentioned vessels take passengers at Through Rates for New York or Boston.
From Galway:
Parana, for Boston .. .. 7th August.
Connaught, for New York .. .. 21st "
Leinster, for Boston .. .. 4th Sept.
Now Building—Munster.
Through Fares from Dublin, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 5s. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, First Class, £22 10s; Second, £20 10s; Third, £15 10s; Steerage, £6 5s. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—60s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCES
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—
As you are on the 30th instant to express your opinion on the Premier's propositions respecting the National Defences, permit me thus to inform you that a Continental war and revolutions are imminent, that will shake every Power in Europe; and that unless there is an immediate increase of the army, as proposed, and, if time should permit, steps be taken for the protection of London, Dublin, and the arsenals and docks, the consequences will be most serious, should there be an invasion, which, from certain Scriptures, I expect, as I stated in a letter to the Premier, on the 17th of last September, apprising him also of all that is now occurring, and will occur, on the Continent and in Turkey this year, and what will be the result thereof—all of which you can know from the Pamphlet I at the same time published, to be had of Houlston and Wright, Paternoster-row, London; John Menzies, Edinburgh; and J. Robertson and W. Carson, Grafton-street, Dublin. Price 1s., or sent free for thirteen enclosed postage stamps.
I have the honour to be,
Your obedient humble servant,
PHILIP BOLTON, Major.
Dublin, 26th July, 1860.

BAZAAR.
MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.
A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SALTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, on MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1860 (Birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred), and following day.
PATRONESSES:

Countess of Carnwath,	The Hon. Mrs. Crichton,
Lady Campbell,	Lady Stewart,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Lady Brownrigg,
The Ladies Crichton,	Mrs. Ronald Macdonell,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,	Mrs. Richard Mayne,
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,	Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle.

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-Readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.
Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Brownrigg, 22, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 2, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 3, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 5, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 19, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Martello-terrace.
By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 76th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.
Gates open at 12 o'clock each day.
Military Bands will attend.
Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE WATERFORD DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Ending 31st May, 1860.
PATIENTS.

	County.	City.	Total.
Remaining in Asylum, 30th November, 1859	90	44	134
Admitted from 30th November, 1859, to 31st May, 1860,	11	11	22
	101	55	156
Discharged during said Six Months,	13	11	24
Remaining in Asylum, 31st May, 1860	88	44	132

County, 88 Patients, at £10 3 3 60-132...£894 9 4
City, 44 Patients, at £10 3 3 60-132...£447 4 8
£1,341 14 0
Number of patients under treatment during the Half-year, deducting 1 relapsed 155
Number of Patients discharged during the half-year, deducting 1 relapsed 17
Per centage on discharged during the half-year, deducting 1 relapsed 10 150-155
Number of deaths 6
Per centage on do. 3 135-155

FARM AND GARDEN.

		£	s.	d.
426 Gallons new milk at 9d	Used in the House....	16	0	3
15 Gallons new milk at 5½d	Used in the House....	3	10	6
Vegetables as per daily account of issue,	Used in the House....	11	18	6
2 Calves,	Used in the House....		6	6
		31	15	9
Produce sold, as stated in cash account,		4	19	3
		36	15	0
Farm and garden expenses, including Gardener's wages		21	8	2
	Profit,	15	6	10

ARTICLES MADE AND REPAIRED IN THE HOUSE.

MADE.	REPAIRED.
33 Shirts,	278 Shirts,
35 Pairs leather shoes,	161 Pair shoes,
50 " canvas "	1,858 " socks and stockings,
81 " socks,	289 Bedgowns,
27 " stockings,	201 Petticoats,
18 Day caps,	291 Shifts,
6 Night do.,	2 6 Caps,
9 Bedgowns,	372 Aprons,
18 Shifts,	196 Bedticks,
60 Aprons,	192 Bolsters,
14 Sheets,	476 Sheets,
4 Knitted Quilts,	142 Blankets,
8 Bedticks,	291 Quilts,
10 Tablecloths,	23 Tablecloths,
18 Towels.	36 Kerchiefs.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.
We, the Committee appointed by the Grand Jury to inspect the Lunatic Asylum, have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the institution. In every department there is apparent high order and cleanliness, and the best attention appears to be paid to every class of patients.
CASH ACCOUNT.

DISBURSEMENTS.	£	s.	d.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Provisions	555	1	8	Payment towards support of patients........	15	3	4
Clothing	121	2	6	Pensions........	12	12	3
Medicine and medical expenses	45	6	1	Pigs........sold	4	19	3
Furniture and Bedding	51	4	2	Bones and worn-out articles........do.	2	19	2
Fuel and light........	45	15	5	Coal ashes........do.	0	11	4
Soap, soda, starch, &c.	19	12	4				
Stationery, printing, and advertising	10	10	0	Total Casual receipts	36	5	4
Alterations and repairs	65	5	11	Amount drawn from bank	1,341	14	0
Insurance........	5	0	0				
Cost of the clock........	5	0	0				
Farm and garden	14	18	2				
Salaries and wages	371	4	9				
Incidental	39	18	10				
	£1,377	19	4		£1,377	19	4

RICHARD CHEARNLEY,
MOORE SMITH,
E. MULCAHY.
March 5th 1860.
The Monthly Board proceedings bear the same testimony to its state.
TABLE, showing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Remain, from the opening of the Asylum to 31st May, 1860, being a period of twenty-five years.

Admissions.	Discharges	Per Cent.	Deaths	Per Cent.	Remain	Per Cent.	Supposed Curable	Supposed Incurable
1273	943	74·1	198	15·5	132	10·3	99	33

We have Ten Vacancies—Five for Males and Five for Females.
There are no cases in our Gaols, nor any outstanding applications.
The working of this District Asylum may be looked upon as peculiarly satisfactory when taken into consideration that, at its opening in 1835, seventy-four cases, mostly incurable and aged persons, were received into the House of Industry, and that there has been no expenditure for additional buildings.
JOHN DOBBS, Resident Manager.
Authenticated 4th July, 1860.
HENRY DENNY, Chairman.
EDWARD ROBERTS, } Governors.
EDWARD POWER, }

METROPOLITAN HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.
In order chiefly to reach the Young Men in the City on that night, Saturday Evening Prayer Meetings have been held in the Hall for the last three months. Ministers and people of various denominations have freely conducted and engaged in them, and blessing has resulted to many.
But the expenses are beyond the collections; and it is felt that many persons, if aware of how the account stands, would be unwilling to allow the remainder wholly to fall upon one individual. It is as follows:—
Rent of Hall from April 21 to July 21, 1860.............£31 10 0
Printing and advertising up to July 7.......................4 2 6
£35 12 6
Amount of Collections from April 21 to July 7..........9 7 0
£26 5 6
Mr. Erson, 3, Henry-street, will receive any sum which kind friends may wish to contribute towards liquidating the expenses of this good cause.
The list of contributions will be published in a few days.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT
BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C F Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene, Mrs Crampton.
Trustees—Hon G HANDCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq, H TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P; Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev R Frizelle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P } Hon.
ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, } Sec.
39, Upper Baggot-street.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight inmates now in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-st.; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! and it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quaile, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

Education.

EDUCATION.—Miss M'Cron begs to remind the Parents and Guardians of her Pupils that School Business will be resumed (God willing) on MONDAY, the 6th AUGUST. As the arrangements connected with the various classes will be made on that day, Miss M'Cron would urge the great importance of a punctual attendance of the Young Ladies.
24, Rutland-square, North, July 24th, 1860.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

ROYAL SCHOOL, CAVAN.
At the last general entrance at the University, Mr. Jos. D. Grier, a pupil of this School, obtained a HEBREW premium, and also a FRENCH Premium, and was one of three examined for First Place.
Mr. Thomas Kinahan, a pupil of this School, enjoys two valuable Exhibitions, the result of his very distinguished answering.
N.B.—Vacation will terminate on 4th of August.
Terms Moderate.

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL
MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
The situation of the school, and the accommodation afforded, in point of Playground, School Rooms, Dormitories, &c., will be found unexceptionable.
The Prospectus and Half-yearly Report, which contain every information with respect to System, Discipline, &c., and also an account of the success of former Pupils at the Competitive Examinations and at the Honor Examinations in Trinity College, will be forwarded on application to the Principal or Vice Principal.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 27th instant.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.—
Business will be resumed (God willing) on the 13th of August next.
At the July Entrance Examination into Trinity College, the number of candidates being 96, Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the school, obtained first place.
Kingstown, 23rd July, 1860.

RATHGAR SCHOOL,
RATHGAR VILLA,
RATHGAR-ROAD,
(Near the Head of the Road,)
Established June, 1856.
At the last Midsummer Examinations Honors were adjudged to the following Pupils:—
Latin—Grammar—David Macnish, [Thomas Thompson, John Thomas]. Exercises—T Thompson, [J Thomas, James Alison], D Macnish, George Egan. Translation—[T Thompson, J Thomas, J Alison], D. Macnish, G Egan.
German—J Alison.
French—Verbs—J Alison, D Macnish, T Thompson. Exercises—[J Thomas, J Alison], William Battersby. Dialogues—[J Thomas, J Alison], T Thompson, D Macnish, W Battersby, Thomas Simpson. Translation—[J Thomas, J Alison], G Egan, Robert Browne, D Macnish, T Thompson, Thomas Chalmers Drury. Phraseology—George Browne, George Henry Ball.
Geometry—[T C Drury, W Battersby].
Arithmetic—Senior Division (according to the Science Master's Report) D Macnish, J Alison, [T Thompson, J Thomas], G Egan, [R Browne, T C Drury]. Junior Division—T Simpson, G H Ball, G Browne, William Henry Thompson, Henry Todd, Samuel Carolin, Charles Thompson.
Arithmetical Tables—Senior Davison—[T Thompson, J Thomas, D Macnish, W Battersby], [R Browne, T C Drury]. Junior Division—[Frederick Battersby, H Todd], [S Carolin, G Browne, John T Todd].
English Language—Dictation—J Thomas, [T Thompson, D Macnish], G Egan, R Browne, T C Drury. Spelling—T Simpson, James Walker, [H Todd, W H Thompson], [G Browne, J Todd], S Carolin, G Thompson. Syntax—J Thomas, D Macnish. Exercises—J Alison, [T C Drury, J Thomas]. Etymology—T Simpson. Analysis and Parsing—J Thomas, [T C Drury, J Alison], [T Thompson, D Macnish, W Battersby]. Reading Milton—J Alison, D Macnish, T Thompson. Reading Prose—T Simpson, J Walker, J Todd, H Todd, [S Carolin, G Browne, W H Thompson].
Scripture History—[W Battersby, J Alison], [G Egan, D Macnish, J Walker, F Battersby, J Todd].
Modern History—[R Browne, T C Drury], J Alison, [J Walker, G Browne], O J Todd, H Todd, [T Simpson], [F Battersby, S Carolin, W H Thompson].
Geography—W Battersby, [T Thompson, J Alison], T Simpson, G H Ball, J Walker, [C Thompson, J Todd, W H Thompson].
Writing—D Macnish, J Thomas, J Alison.
Elocution—R Browne, J Thomas, T Thompson, J Alison, G H Ball.
The Pupils are expected to resume business on MONDAY, the 30th instant.
ROBERT JAMES BALL, B.A., T.C.D., Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, PRINCIPAL.
Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.
Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.
No. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION-AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENS ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
COUNTY OF KERRY.
SALE at KILLARNEY, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1860.
In the Matter of the Estate of James West, Esq., and Mrs. Susanna Lawdy, devisees of St. John Mason, Esq., deceased, Owners and Petitioners.
BY the directions of the Honourable Judge Hargreave, Mr. JUSTIN M'CARTHY, Auctioneer, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of August next, at Noon, at his Salerooms, in the TOWN OF KILLARNEY, in the County of Kerry, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the following Estates, as specified in the printed rental and particulars in this matter, viz.:
LOT No. 1.
Part of the Lands of Ballydowney, situate in the Parish of Aghadoe, barony of Magoulhy, and county of Kerry, containing 52a. 1r. 20p. statute measure, or thereabouts, held in fee-farm, and producing a nett annual profit rent of £39 19s. 5d., after deducting head rent to be paid by this lot exclusively.
LOT No. 2.
The lands of Farranaspig, situate as aforesaid, containing 70a. 32p. statute measure, or thereabouts, also held in fee-farm, indemnified against head rent, and producing a nett annual profit rent of £89.
LOT No. 3.
Part of the lands of Clyny, otherwise West Clyny, situate as aforesaid, containing 56a. 3r. 18p. statute measure, or thereabouts, also held in fee-farm, and producing a nett annual profit rent of £78.
The biddings will be submitted to the Hon. Judge Hargreave for approval on the 2nd day of November next, without further notice to any person.
Dated this 10th day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Lands of Ballydowney, Farranaspig, and West Clyny, containing 189a. 1r. 28p. statute, or thereabouts, are situate in the Parish of Aghadoe, barony of Magonihy, and county of Kerry, and consist principally of prime arable and pasture land, and bounded by roads. The lands lie within three quarters of a mile of the town of Killarney, adjoining the ruins of the ancient Church and Round Tower at Aghadoe, and command a grand and extensive view of the lakes and surrounding mountains—viz., Mangerton, Toro, Tomies, the Gap of Dunloe, and the Reeks, &c. The Tralee and Killarney Railway runs within a short distance of the lands, and the coach roads from Killarney, Tralee, &c., to Miltown and Killorglin, run by them. The tenants are all solvent and industrious.
Lot No. 1—Ballydowney consists entirely of first-class arable and meadow land. This lot is remarkably well circumstanced, adjoins the high road running from Cahirciveen, Killorglin, and Miltown, to Killarney, and is divided into meadow fields of six and eight acres. Tenants are most solvent.
Lot No. 2—Farranaspig consists of good arable and pasture land, and by a small outlay the value of it would be considerably enhanced. It affords many valuable sites, and would form an admirable position for a gentleman's seat, villa, or family mansion, commanding a grand and full view of the country for miles in every direction around it.
Lot No. 3—Clyny, otherwise West Clyny, form a most desirable lot, and is occupied by one solvent and good tenant. This lot consists of excellent arable and pasture land of prime quality, its value being further and considerably increased by its close vicinity to the town of Killarney, and it is also well adapted for building a gentleman's residence on it.
Lots 1, 2, and 3—All the lots, from their acreage and situation, afford most eligible investments for working farmers, and for gentlemen's demesnes they cannot be surpassed.
For rentals and further information, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to
FREDERICK HUTTON, Esq., Solicitor, 17, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.;
CHARLES MASON, Esq., Tralee;
Mr. JUSTIN M'CARTHY, the Auctioneer, Killarney; and
FRANCIS HENRY DOWNING, Esq., Solicitor for the Owners and Petitioners, and having Carriage of the Proceedings, 31, Great Charles-street, Dublin, and Killarney.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, for a month, from August 1st, the House No. 4, Atlantic View, Tramore, Waterford.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, a Small Villa House, with one or more acres of ground, commanding beautiful views of both sea and mountain, within five minutes' walk of Salthill Station, on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway.—For particulars apply to HODGES, SMITH, & Co., Grafton-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

LODGINGS, pleasantly situated, in the neighbourhood of Rathgar—A furnished Bedroom, with or without the use of a Sittingroom. Terms moderate. Respectable references given and required.—Address "Q. R." IRISH TIMES Office.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.—TO LET, at 54, Marlborough-street (three doors from Britain-street), a large airy Drawingroom, newly papered, with kitchen and servants' bedroom.—Rent £12 a year.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 25, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

CHILDREN'S DONKEY FOR SALE, Three Years Old, handsome, and well trained.—Apply to Mr. GODKIN, Harness Maker, George's-street, Kingstown.

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JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
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On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.
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P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 13, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
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WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

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JOHN C. DEVOY,
(Late of Cowan and Co., Dublin),
Stationer, Engraver, Lithographer, Copperplate and Letterpress Printer, Account Book and Paper Bag Manufacturer;
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BEGS respectfully to inform Bankers, Railway Companies, Poor Law Unions, Country Shopkeepers, Merchants, Solicitors, Heads of Schools, and large Consumers and others, that he shall be happy to submit, free of any expense, estimates and samples for either large or small quantities of Stationery, Printing, Account Books, or any other article in the above line.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—THE LAKE VIEW HOTEL.—MICHAEL WALSH, Proprietor, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that the Lake View Hotel is fitted up in a superior style of elegance and taste, and conducted on the same unvarying principle of first-rate accommodation and moderate charges which has already gained for this Hotel such an amount of public approval. To those who have not visited the Lake View Hotel, the Proprietor begs to state that it is situated on a picturesque eminence, convenient to the Southern shore of the Lower Lake, and within five minutes' walk of Muckross Abbey and Demesne; the sittingrooms and bedrooms commanding extensive views of the Lakes and Mountains. The Proprietor has added several suites of Bedrooms, &c., to the above Hotel. Ponies and Boats at a moment's notice. Charges moderate. Hotel Cars wait arrivals of trains.

WHETHER you visit Dublin on business or pleasure, you can save nearly one-half your usual hotel expenses, while quality and accommodation are guaranteed equal to any first-class private hotel; separate sitting-rooms, with piano, and every arrangement to secure quiet, comfort, and economy, at the
VISITORS' HOME,
Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), Dublin.
Observe!—Entrance, No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows.
MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.
N.B.—A Table d'Hote at Two and a quarter past Five o'clock.

SELTZER WATER.
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In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
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Yearly, ...	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 0d
Half-Yearly, ...	3s 3d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 0d
Quarterly, ...	1s 8d	Quarterly, ...	2s 6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.
Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.
As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.
Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to
ALBERT N. KNOX,
SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES,
Lower Abbey-street; and 18, Sackville-place, Dublin.

THE LATE RIOT AT DERRYMACASH,
near Lurgan.
On TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, July 28,
will be Published,
An Illustrated Supplement
To the *PORTADOWN NEWS*,
Containing a full account of the late Riot, and report of the Investigation.
Owing to the large number already ordered, an immense circulation is expected, and it will be found a desirable medium for Advertising.
Advertisements received up to THURSDAY Evening for the Supplement.
Price—Portadown News and Supplement, 3½d; by post 4d. Supplement alone, 1½; by post 2½.
Wholesale parties (who will be liberally dealt with) are requested to send in their orders before Saturday.
Portadown News Office, July 27, 1860.

Music.

PIANOFORTES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

FIRST-CLASS CLOCKS.—We respectfully invite an inspection of our choice Stock of the above, comprising the Newest and most exquisite designs in Paris Gilt Shade Clocks, English Skeleton Clocks and Timepieces, Marble Clocks for the Study and Diningroom (with suitable Bronzes), Hall and Office Clocks, &c.
These really superior Clocks have been made to our special order by the best Makers, on unusually favourable terms for ready money, and, as is our invariable rule, we have marked them for Sale at a most moderate profit.
We can give every guarantee for their correct timekeeping.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)
N.B.—Watch and Clock Repairs executed under our own inspection by the most skilful Workmen.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

NEW BAREGE ANGLAIS.
New Mohairs,
New Grenadines,
New Printed Organdie and Muslins,
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS
Have received a large accession to their Stock of above Goods, with a further supply of
Plain and Printed French Foulards.
They have also received a further supply of
New Silk and Summer Mantles,
Barege and Grenadine Shawls,
And respectfully solicit an inspection.
13, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
N.B.—We solicit the attention of Ladies requiring Family Mourning to a superior Stock of Crapes, Paramattas, Silks, Coburgs, Barathea, &c., all of the best qualities and colours.

THE SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
usually sold for Fifteen Shillings, are sold by us for Thirteen and Sixpence.
THE LOUNGE SUITS,
usually sold for Two Pounds Ten Shillings, are sold by us for Forty-two Shillings.
Importing our Woollen Goods in large quantities direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, our expenses in every respect (except Cutters) being much less, we can afford to sell at *One-half the Profit* necessary for City Houses.
WEBB AND CO.
10, 11, 12, CORN MARKET.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
WHILE my Ready-made Department is fully supplied with Garments of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent Styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat well-made article for little money. My Scotch Tweed Trousers, all Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value; while for Tourists, for the Seaside, or for Railway Travelling, my Fifty Shilling Tweed Lounge Suit will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.
SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS,
No. 13, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
(Established upwards of Fifty Years,)
Will send Patterns or Samples free, for inspection or comparison, of their
RICH DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-Cloths to match.
DIAPER and DAMASK CLOTHS, in all sizes, from one yard to 10 yards long.
Sheetings, in width from 1 yard to 3½ yards.
Cotton Sheetings, from 1 to 3 yards wide.
Huckabacks, Turkish and Hydropathic Towels, Roll Towellings, Glass and Knife Cloths, Dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice.
All Parcels £5 and over, carriage free, to any Railway or Steam-packet Station in the United Kingdom.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 8s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 6s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassall's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. [EXTRACT—"I regard these as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON,
Sole Agents,
12, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF TEA
First-class Black Tea, 3s. 8d. per lb.
This quality of Tea is frequently sold as the Best.
Our Finest Black Tea 4s.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
50, HENRY-STREET, and 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES,
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.
To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland.
Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature.
There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from
G. OLDHAM AND CO.,
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
Or from
JOHN CASSELL AND CO.,
80 FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WM. FRY AND CO.
Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY AND CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and
11, D'OLIER-STREET.
Factory—12, LOWER KEVIN-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers who have our Work in use many years.
SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

ELECTRO PLATE,
In Great Variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

NICHOLSON'S PATENT ECONOMIC KITCHEN RANGE, for COAL or TURF FIRE, with all recent improvements, manufactured at
JOHN GALLIE'S
KITCHEN RANGE WORKS,
11, TRINITY-PLACE, DUBLIN.

BATHS, BEDSTEADS, LAMPS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND COMPANY
Call attention to the above, and invite inspection of their stock, which will be found large, well assorted, new, and moderate in price.
Their extensive Showrooms contain an immense assortment of House-furnishing Ironmongery of every description, sold at very low prices.
Horticultural Implements and Garden Tools.
Gas Fittings in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal.
Saddlery and Horse Clothing, &c.
J. E. AND Co. are Agents for Goddard's Patent Economical Cooking Apparatus, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, &c.; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND COMPANY.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINE.
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen, and every information obtained from
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents for Ireland,
11 and 12 CORK-HILL, Dublin.

FRENCH GLASS SHADES!
For covering articles liable to injury from exposure.
FERN CASES, GARDEN CAPS,
PROPAGATING GLASSES, AND AQUARIUMS,
BRITISH PLATE GLASS,
PATENT PLATE,
and every description of Plain and Ornamental
WINDOW GLASS,
at the lowest prices of the day, at
GIBSON & SONS', 45, MARY-STREET,
Opposite St. Mary's Church.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectation that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

Wants.

A GERMAN LADY wishes to form an engagement, for three or four months, with a family in the country, or to go abroad; she is an excellent teacher of singing; can speak English and French fluently; also, the pure idiom of her native tongue.—Address "B. E. W.," 13, Merrion-square North, where she can be heard of till the 6th of August.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman, a Protestant, wants a situation as attendant on a Lady, or young Ladies; she works very well at her needle, and makes up fine things very neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful; will be well recommended by her present mistress, with whom she still is.—Any commands addressed to "M. B.," at 75, Waterloo-road, will be immediately attended to.

RESIDENT PROTESTANT GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady, of much experience in tuition, who endeavours to be a kind companion to her pupils, while watchful of their principles, deportment, &c., and who carefully instructs in English, Writing, Arithmetic, French, and the rudiments of German and Music, is open to an engagement; testimonials of the highest order.—Address "G. L. Governess," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS HOUSEMAID, or House and Parlourmaid, a steady, active Young Woman, just disengaged, perfectly understands her business in either of the above capacities; can get up fine things in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended.—Please address "K. L.," 19, Stephen's-green, or IRISH TIMES Office.

TO MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, &c.—A Young Man, who was lately employed as Timekeeper, Clerk, and Bookkeeper, in a most respectable office in the city, is anxious to procure a situation. Advertiser is an excellent writer, and a good accountant, and would make himself generally useful to any gentleman requiring his services; will accept of a very small salary; references unexceptionable.—Please address "S. B., Clerk," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Landsteward, a Man of long experience; understands farming in all its branches, buying and selling, and the general management of stock; drill, plain gardening, if required; is a Protestant, and has a small family; can be well recommended by gentlemen he has lived with.—Address "D. S.," No. 9, Springgarden-street, Dublin, or at the IRISH TIMES Office, for three days.

WANTED a Situation, as General Indoor Servant, a respectable Young Man, who thoroughly understands his business, as his testimonials from respectable families, with whom he has lived, will certify; his character from his late master, in town at present, will bear the strictest inquiry; has no objection to the country.—Address "W. D.," 80, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, will be attended to.

Wanted.

A CURATE Wanted, for Temporary or Sunday duty, during August.—Address Rev. W. H. M., Donard, Athy.

CURATE WANTED, for St. Peter's, Athlone, of evangelical views and active habits.—Apply to Rev. JAMES GRAHAM, Sligo.

SCHOOLMASTER AND MISTRESS Wanted, for the Parochial School of Lismore; the master to act also as parish clerk; a good voice, with a knowledge of Music, essential in him; and piety and decision of character, beside the usual scholastic acquirements, in both; emoluments of the combined situations, £60 a year, with house and garden.—Apply to the Chapter Clerk, Lismore.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
GUNPOWDERS, Freshest and Best, "for straight shooting" (irrespective of make), Percussion Caps, Cartridge Wadding, &c., by ELEY, BROTHERS, LONDON.
A few Prime Double and Single Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., with every article in Sporting Ammunition, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest paying Cash Prices.
on Sale, at
ARTHUR WHITE'S
Gunpowder-Office,
Sporting Ammunition and Window-Glass Warehouse,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey)
DUBLIN.

INDIAN CORN.
TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c.
GENTLEMEN,
I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial.
No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding.
SAMUEL DAVIS,
HIBERNIAN MILLS,
KILMAINHAM.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL
is the only genuine,
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL,
FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS.
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland.
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

EUPIONE.
GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using
EUPIONE,
A new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
MESSRS. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and efficient effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of the complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each .. £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 39 Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE!
DISEASED GUMS!
SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.
"Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps.
N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m.
WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON,
MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST,
ERSON'S DRUG HALL,
39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
W. MURDOCHING, M.D., M.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT STANDS BEST OIL SOLD."
Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE) AND RETAIL 167, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and willingly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Henderson's never failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headaches. This ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Henderson, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will recommend the same, to the end that the Public may know the virtue of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EARRINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments are exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

There was not any change in the value of the English Funds to-day, with the exception of a fractional advance in Consols for cash. The buoyancy in our Securities was attributable, as on yesterday, to local influences of an exceptional character, and the amount of business done was considerable.

There was not as much activity as usual in the Banking Securities. Bank of Ireland Stock receded one-half per cent., and Hibernians again improved to the extent of one-quarter, at which they appeared very steady. Nationals were on sale at last rate, and Royals were offering at an enhanced price.

The transactions in Steam were confined to Atlantics, the upward tendency of which appeared to have been arrested for the present, the quotation showing a trifling decline. City of Dublin Issue of 1836 were inquired for, and Dublin and Glasgow and Dundalk Steam were offered for sale, the latter at the previous quotation.

In Mines, Carysforts again slightly fell; Connorrees steadily improved, the announcement of the dividend appearing to have been accepted by the public as an earnest of the *bona fide* character of the concern and its management, although its expediency was questioned. Wicklow Copper Mines scarcely realised the previous rate.

In Alliance Gas the nominal quotations continued to be £9⅜ to £9½, and in Patriotics £6 to £6½.

In Railways the business was confined to Midlands of both denominations, which were steady at the quotations; in the original shares a slight decline is marked.

Cork and Bandons, and Irish South Easterns, were on sale. There were offers to sell Belfast and Northern Counties, Cork and Passage, and Dublin and Wicklows, at last rates. Dublin and Belfast Junctions were also offered at the previous price, with buyers at a decline of 5s. Great Southern Stock was inquired for at 114¾, sellers holding out for a further improvement of one-quarter per cent.

In Preference Shares Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (marked No. 1) exhibited an advance on last price of £1. Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock was offered at the price quoted.

Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (designated New Halves) were quoted at a fractional improvement. Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents. were offered for sale, and the 6 per cents. were inquired for at the previous rates. Dundalk and Enniskillens (class A) were on sale at last price, with buyers at a fractional decline. There were offers to sell Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents.

The official traffic table for Irish Railways shows a result of a generally favourable character for the operations of the week ending 21st instant.

Only three weeks of the current half year having expired, it would be premature to hazard any opinion as to the general tendency of the returns.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92½
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞ ¾
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92¾
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	94
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	235½
Hibernian Bank	36⅞
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5¼ ½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s 9d
Carysfort (Limited)	8s 9d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	64½
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	52¼ ⅜
Do. Half Shares	26¼ ½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99⅞
Do. New Halves, (1854) 5 per cent. pepetual.	12⅛ ⅛

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93½ 93	—	93½ 93	—	93⅛	93½ 93
Ditto for Account	—	—	—	93½	—	93⅝ 93
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ½	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account	—	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TEEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 26.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93⅝ ¾
New Threes	93½ ⅝
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝ ½
Account	93¾
New Threes	93⅝ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93⅝ ¾
New Threes	93⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93⅝ ¾
New Threes	93⅝ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93¾
New Threes	93⅝ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 prem.; Eastern Counties 56⅞ ¾ ⅞; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 28; Great Western of Canada, 11⅛ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108⅞ ½; London and North Western, 103⅞ ¼ ⅞; Midland Stock, 120⅞ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98⅞ 9¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 228½; Caledonian, 95 4⅞; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70⅞ 1; Mexican, 21; North British, 64½; York, and North Midland, 83½; Great Northern 115½ 16; Great Northern A, 116; South Eastern, 85½ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 25 ½. Consols steady at 93⅝ ¾. Shares opened very good and improved about ¼ per cent. from last night's rates, and are in good demand. Dovers very firm, 85⅞ 6. Canadians and French steady. Turkish (new), 59⅞ 6.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds maintain their tendency to firmness, notwithstanding the ungenial state of the weather and the discouragement lately apparent on the Paris Bourse. Discount market was without alteration to-day, and in the Stock Exchange loans on Government security are still offered at 2 to 2½ per cent. There were no bullion operations of any importance at the Bank to-day. The steamer sailing with the Bombay mail on Friday will take only £7,000 in gold, and £15,000 in silver. Advices from Paris state that a firm at Granville in the hide and leather trade has failed with liabilities to the amount of £120,000. The Railway market has shown increased firmness to-day, especially as regards the heavier stocks, most of which closed at a rise of ½ to 1 per cent. Lancashire and Yorkshire improved 1 per cent. on the announcement of the proposed dividend.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Funds to-day were firmer, and closed at an improvement of ⅛ per cent. The rally which has occurred this afternoon on the Paris Bourse was not generally known until after the close of the Stock Exchange. The other markets were likewise firmer. The principal feature, however, was a decided and almost general advance in British Railway Stocks. In the discount market the rates for the best short bills continue to rule at a fraction below those of the Bank. The business at that establishment is consequently upon a quiet scale.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 26.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼ ¾; Caledonians, 94¾ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 52 3; Eastern Counties, 56½ 7; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; Great Northern, 115¼ 16¼; Great Northern A, 115½ 16; Great Western, 71¾; Great Western Canada, 11 1-16 3-16 5-16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¾ 9; London and North Western, 103¼ ¾; London and South Western, 95¾ 6¼; Leeds Northern, 53½; Midland Stock, 120¾ 1½; North British, 64¼ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98¾ 9¼; York and North Midland, 83¼ ¾. Consols close a shade easier at 93¾; rather sellers. Share markets very firm, at the highest point of the day. Canadas a shade firmer. French steady.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Funds opened with a fresh improvement of ⅛ per cent., but subsequently relapsed to the closing quotations of yesterday. Very little going forward. British Railway Stock prominently firm, with a continued tendency to improvement, owing to the scarcity of stock at Paris.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse firm. Rentes closed at 68·20, or 15 centimes higher than yesterday.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beef smaller than on this-day week. There was a brisk demand both for home consumption and export, at fully former quotations. There was a fair supply of sheep, which were in good demand, at very full prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 70s per cwt, sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 55s to 68s per cwt, do; the best wedder mutton, 8d per lb, in sink; inferior and ewes, 7d per lb, do; veal, 8d per lb, do. Lambs rather scarce, and in brisk demand, at from 2[illegible]s to 30s each.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JULY 26.—The supply of beasts was limited, yet the trade was inactive at moderate rates. Sheep, lambs, and calves very firm at full quotations. Pigs ruled heavy. Beef, 3s 6d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs; mutton, 3s 10d to 5s 6d; lamb, 5s 8d; veal, 4s to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s. Supply—Beasts, 793; foreign, 600; sheep and lambs, 10,100; foreign, 2,000; calves, 512; foreign, 330; pigs, 312

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 26.—Sugar—No change. Coffee market steady; 2,600 bags Costa Rica by auction selling at 63s. 6d. to 76s. Tea steady; little doing. Rice—No sales to report; a cargo of Necransie Arracan was sold yesterday at 10s. 3d.; market quiet. Saltpetre—Few inquiries; offers on previous terms refused. Tallow market good at 52s. 9d. spot; 52s. 6d October to December buyers; 53s. January to March buyers.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, JULY 26.—There was an increased supply of English wheat at 1s. to 2s. advance. Market closed dull. Barley more in request. Beans and peas unaltered. Oats dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 26.—Market quiet. Sales, 6,000 or 7,000 bales. Imports, 2,450; previously 39,642.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, JULY 25.—Beasts, 981; sheep and lambs, 11,174; calves, 118. Best beef, 7½d to 8d; middling, 6½d to 7d; inferior, 5d to 6½d; best wedders, 8d to 9d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; ewes, 6d to 7½d; lambs, 8½d to 9d; inferior, 7d to 8d; best calves, 7½d to 7¾d; inferior, 5d to 6d.

CORN AVERAGES, JULY 25.—Wheat, 47,365 qrs, at 56s. 6d.; barley, 667 qrs., at 32s. 5d.; oats, 2,451 qrs., at 26s. 4d.; rye, 62 qrs., at 40s. 8d.; beans, 1,333 qrs., at 46s. 7d.; peas, 237 qrs., at 39s. 4d.

WOOL SALES, JULY 25.—Attendance a fair average number for all kinds of wool. Biddings steady at fully previous prices. The selling brokers were Messrs. Jacombe and Son.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 25.—No 1, 50s to 51s 3d; Mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 4d to 52s 6d. No. 3, 50s 3d to 50s 6d Market firm.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, JULY 26TH.—Very small supply of cattle at market. Top quality scarce, and sold readily at higher prices. Middling and inferior in fair request at a slight advance. Supply of sheep and lambs larger than last week. Trade not so brisk, and prices lower by about 2s a-head; at the close a good clearance was effected. Top oxen, 80s per cwt.; middling, 65s to 70s per cwt.; inferior, 54s per cwt.; mutton, 7d to 7½d per lb.; lambs, 7d to 7½d.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, JULY 26.—Good attendance. Millers supplied themselves freely of late, and the weather being more congenial, only moderate business was done in wheat at an advance of 1s to 2s per 70lbs. Flour held for an advance of 1s per sack, but the sale was slow. No change in oats or oatmeal. Indian corn held for a slight improvement, whilst Egyptian beans may be quoted rather dearer.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 26.—Oats, 15s 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 26.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 6[illegible]s; 3,100 in market.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—There has been a fair business transacted in cotton to-day, and the sales reach 6,000 bales—1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices irregular.

At this day's corn market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade, and of millers from a distance, and a considerable business was done in wheat and flour, at an advance of 3d to 4d per cental, and 1s per barrel and sack, on the week. Oats and oatmeal were in fair request, and the turn dearer. Barley, beans, and peas were without change in value or demand. Indian corn met with a fair retail demand, and as there was no great quantity offering, holders were enabled to make 30s 6d to 31s per 480lbs. for American mixed and yellow; white was obtainable at 34s to 35s per qr. as in quality.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

—America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q] - Ten a m, July 29.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"A Husband to Order," "Herr Nicolo Deulin's Entertainment," "Dido," "Mr and Mrs White," "Ballet Divertissement."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 21st, amounted to 57,896 copies, making an average of 9,6[illegible] copies daily.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design. in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEENIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.
54, Dame-street, Dublin.
As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 27.

GARIBALDI has gained a victory at Milazzo, and slain 550 of the Neapolitans. This victory was gained not without severe opposition. The garrison consists of above 12,000 of the picked troops of Naples, who had ample time to select and fortify their positions, and plant cannon wherever they were likely to be of service. The siege of Milazzo had been originally entrusted to Colonel Medici, who was hard pressed, and apparently twice repulsed by the Neapolitans. It was then that Garibaldi left Palermo to assist him. In two engagements he also appears to have been vigorously resisted, and it was not until in a third battle Garibaldi gave a charge with the bayonet that the Neapolitans retreated. It does not appear to be the intention of the King of Naples to withdraw all his troops from Sicily. The citadels of Messina and Syracuse are still occupied in force, and as these citadels could reduce these towns to ashes by bombardment, in a short time Sicily will probably have to lament a repetition of the barbarous cruelties of Palermo.

From Lord John Russell's statement in the House of Commons, last night, it appears that her Majesty's Government have approved of the terms offered by the King of Naples—namely, to allow Sicily to decide by universal suffrage for or against annexation, on condition that Garibaldi should engage not to attack the Continent. This is the French view,—and, of course, that of the Court of Turin. But Sicily, placed within three miles of the coast of Calabria, could hardly be attached to Piedmont with any chance of peace. At the first opportunity the King of Naples would overrun Sicily, as he did before. The Two Sicilies should stand or fall together.

WE print to-day a letter from Mr. J. O'Brien, which appeared in the London *Times* of yesterday. Mr. O'Brien is one of those who left these shores full of hope and enthusiasm. Once he and his companions reached Rome, their sufferings began. A more melancholy detail it is impossible to peruse. The men were half starved, miserably clad, most severely drilled, and compelled to march enormous distances without food. When, at length, they obtained their release, they were placed on board a French steamer, and their treatment on their passage through France was of so galling and insulting a character that these very men have vowed willingly to yield their lives in defence of the Constitution whose benefits they slighted. In every particular, the statements we made on Wednesday, on the faith of one of the returned, are confirmed by this letter of Mr. O'Brien. But it is possible we should not have received such a confirmation of all we have stated from time to time, had not O'Brien and his friends glanced at a copy of the *Nation* in London, and found to their amazement that the very journal which had urged them to proceed to Rome, stated that these Irishmen had been dismissed or sent home in disgrace, partly from physical debility, and partly because of depravity of conduct. It was not enough to rob these men of their means of living and their health, they must be deprived of their character also; and because they could not submit to the degrading service which the Papacy exacts, they are stigmatised as plunderers. The letter of Mr. O'Brien will, we trust, open the eyes of those whom clerical crimps are even still endeavouring to seduce, and deter them from entering upon a service more severe than that of Austria, and more degrading than that of Naples.

IT is difficult to obtain exact particulars respecting the collision on the South Western Railway. We are told that no serious injury occurred, yet we find that numbers have suffered in the back, head, face, and limbs. The loss of teeth is a serious injury. The effects of a concussion on the spine do not manifest themselves in a day. The Railway officials, of course, "fully investigated" the circumstances. The public will not be satisfied either with their investigation or the result said to be arrived at, "that the Company's "servants were not to blame." All the reports state that the collision took place through a mistake of "a pointsman." Is not this "pointsman" a servant of the Company? Fortunately, the train was approaching a tunnel, and, consequently, was at slack speed, otherwise a fearful catastrophe was inevitable, as the train was well filled with passengers.

A strict and thorough investigation must be held, not by the Railway officials, into every circumstance connected with this collision. We cannot forget that, of all the Irish lines, the Great Southern and Western alone has already been signalised by a fearful loss of life and limb. This Railway alone has suffered to a heavy extent, not only by sums given to compensate for injuries, but by the peculation of one of its officers. We read of no defalcations or collisions on the Midland line, where the officials connected with the Railway consult the advantage and interest of the public much more than those of the South Western Railway.

The *Times* on the Administration of the Navy:—

There are at least some advantages in that seesaw system of party Government which wastes our time and spoils the best measures by the necessity for opposition, and which prevents a Minister from proposing any substantial good if he should foresee that it is open to some plausible objection. It is true that a party Government is the most conservative in the whole world, for every little interest has the power of delaying any reform, and things which shock every one's common sense continue unchecked and unchanged, because it would cost a fight to remove them. But, still, this curious zigzag plan of Ins and Outs has its advantages. Thus, when a statesman is in office he sees a great many evils he cannot hope to remedy and endeavours only to cover up carefully and keep concealed; but the turn of the balance comes, and out he goes free as air, primed with all he has learnt, and with full right to use it against his enemy who has just taken his place. Forthwith all those vested abuses which were his terror and his objects of concealment when a Minister become his friends, his allies, his stock in trade for opposition. As a Minister he would have exposed them if he had dared to assume the task of correcting them; as an Opposition leader it is at once his duty and his policy to expose them, and to cast them in the face of his successor. Thus the public know what otherwise the public never would have known. Thus attention is drawn to dark spots in our body politic, which, if we had those lifelong Ministers, such as Sully, or Richelieu, or Mazarin, or Dubois, might have gangrened to the death. While we complain of the evils, let us remember the advantages of a Constitution which, with all its faults, we are not the less attached to because we are all continually grumbling at its imperfections.

A rare illustration of the energy which a cold bath of opposition infuses into a statesman occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. It is not a very long time ago since Sir John Pakington was First Lord of the Admiralty, and by common consent he was one of the most energetic First Lords who have held that post in recent times. He did not jump into the place upon the competitive system, bidding high, promising clouds and mountains, and doing nothing or worse than nothing. Sir John Pakington at least did something, or rather he proposed to do something—nothing like what ought to be done, but still he proposed to do something. His successor in the office of expounding Admiralty councils to the Commons proposes to do practically nothing. Moved by this weak compliance of the present Secretary to the Admiralty, Sir John now comes forward and makes a clean breast of it; tells us why it is our Admirals are fit for nothing but to be wheeled about in Bath-chairs; why our Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals are, as a rule, fit only for home appointments; how it happens that our Senior Captains are, for the most part, not fit to go to sea; why our best officers are, practically, turned out of the service; and why the commands of our ships of war are given—and are compulsorily given—and through no fault of the Minister, but through the workings of an evil system—not to the best officers, but to the richest men. The English people love their navy, but if they read Sir John Pakington's speech, and refer to a navy list as they proceed, they will wonder that any service at all can subsist under such a system as that now at work. The old Britannia should be taken into dock and thoroughly cleansed. Her copper is so foul that there is no speed left in her; it is crusted all over with parasitical sea creatures, which stick tight even though life seems to have gone out of them. You may rig her as you like, and arm her as you like, and put any quantity of steam power into her, but she will never go, so long as you cannot see her copper for the barnacles and the weeds. We have at this moment 107 admirals of the three ranks, and 101 senior captains, of whom about 30 perhaps are good for a five-years' seagoing commission, but who, if we may judge from what happened in the Black Sea, would break down and invalid after a very little real hard service. The others have no thought of ever serving again, and live on for the single object of outliving each other, and of enjoying, at least, for a little span, the great emoluments of Admiral of the Fleet, or the princely establishment which forms one of the crying abuses of Greenwich Hospital. Poor old gentlemen! they are still climbing the tree towards these great prizes. It will be twenty years yet before the last present inefficient will be seated in the crow's nest on its top, and by that period time will have created a long line of inefficients to covet his place, and to pick up the number of his berth. Sir John Pakington tells us that when he went to the Admiralty "his first experience was that the service had reached a state of absolute stagnation of promotion which was depressing to the spirit of officers and injurious to the welfare of the navy." He certainly did modestly propose that officers should be compelled to retire from "active" service at 70, but he went no further than this, and even this was too bold an innovation. Lord Clarence Paget, the present representative in the House of Commons of the Admiralty Board—his very grave and reverend good masters, whose tottering counsels he seems willing to work out—leaves all these 208 articles of vertu precisely as they were, and propounds a scheme whereby a captain shall not command a ship after 60, but may become an admiral and command a fleet at 100.

All this Sir John Pakington, being in opposition, reveals and developes, and spreads before the public eye. He does not draw the somewhat evident conclusion, that while there are offices of high emolument which induce 208 old gentlemen to hang on to the service after the majority of them have become incapable of unaided locomotion, there must be some sinecures in the navy very capable of being abolished. He does not suggest that if the command of the fleet were made nominal in pay, as it is in duties, and if the funds of Greenwich Hospital were applied to the purposes of its foundation, and if some few other sinecures were reduced to their proper proportions, the present aversion to superannuation might be overcome. Sir John Pakington does not suggest this, but he proceeds to show us very clearly to what purpose the savings that could be made by any such reforms might be most usefully applied. He demonstrates to us that while we tempt old men to choke the profession, we starve and drive away the young men, who would sustain its renown. This is an evil which was pressed upon Sir J. Pakington in office, but which he only reveals in opposition. We are accustomed to boast of our navy, that promotion is without purchase—and so it is. But yet it happens that promotion can only be desired as a professional advantage by rich men; for immediately a lieutenant becomes a commander, active service is a luxury only to be enjoyed in proportion to his private means. If he be a poor, hard-working officer, who has climbed up the ladder by diligence and good conduct, and perhaps by having seized one of the rare opportunities that occur for doing some dashing deed, he must go ashore, live on half-pay till he is sixty years of age, and then retire from the scene. We shall be told, perhaps, that the public voice will protect him from such a fate; that in these days of publicity his gallantry will be known, and his countrymen will insist upon his being placed in active command. The public voice, even if it came in one universal shout from every town and hamlet in England, would have no effect in this matter. If a man had done egregious service, the Admiralty would be ready enough to offer him a ship; but he couldn't take her. He has no money. He could not fit her out. Where is he to get £400 to commission a ship? There is nothing for him, but either to resign with a sigh the object of his dearest wishes, or to take his ship, and involve himself in pecuniary embarassments, which can only end in personal misery and in professional disgrace. All this was pointed out in the report of the Wellington Commission twenty years ago; and surviving Sir J. Pakington's official life at the Admiralty, it has gone on ever since unremedied. Sir J. Pakington in a previous debate cited actual cases, such as that we have just put, where officers of great ability refused commands because they could not afford to accept them. On Tuesday night he had many others to produce in corroboration. One letter from an admiral, whom the profession will readily recognise from Sir John's mention of him, states that the writer had spent more than £4,000 of his private means upon the seven commands which he had held between the day he was made a commander and that on which he got his flag. This, however, is only the common case of an officer of good private means rising in his profession. But Sir John was also able to give us instances of the mortifications that occur to a poor man commanding a ship of war even after he has succeeded in raising the money absolutely sufficient to put to sea. Sir John had given a ship to an officer in these circumstances, and that officer writes to him:—"An American Commodore and other foreign ships were at anchor in the bay, when, of course, the usual civilities of calling, &c., were exchanged, and I was frequently invited to dine on board one or other of these ships, when I was at once placed in the painful and perplexing alternative of accepting these invitations without the means of returning them, or refusing them and feeling ashamed to state the plain reason—that my country did not pay me sufficiently to return their hospitality." Other countries do not subject their naval service to such paltry indignity. Sir John Pakington contrasted the pay and allowances of our lieutenants and captains with those of the French service, and Sir John Elphinstone placed them side by side with those of the American service; and it is plain that neither France nor America thinks the duties of a naval officer can be efficiently performed upon the scale of pay which we allow.

As to the commission which Sir John Pakington and his supporters desired, we cannot believe that it would have been of any use. There is no dispute about the facts; they are notorious and they are scandalous. Our navy is afflicted with a moral apoplexy. There is a morbid determination of money to the head. What we want is, not a report of a commission—the waste paper baskets of the Admiralty are full of such reports,—but some comprehensive measure of naval reform. We want some scale of pay and allowance which shall enable a naval officer to live in moderate comfort so long as is doing our work, and to retire with a just recompense for his services as soon as he is past work. The present system effects exactly the opposite of this. Sir John Pakington can give us, and has given us, as good an exposition of existing evils as could be made by a dozen blue-books. The only pity is that he did not apply the remedy when he had the power. If, however, the service are to gain anything by Sir John's advocacy it will not be through the agency of a commission.

The *Morning Herald* on the same subject:—

The story is told of a well-known naval commander who was offered a seat in a Whig Board of Admiralty, that he declined the honour with the remark, that "he preferred remaining an honest man." The expression was a strong one, and doubtless not meant to convey all its literal interpretation would have implied. But it is not to be denied that Admiralty service, and especially Whig Admiralty service, requires so many sacrifices of feeling and conviction, such judicious silence, such stolid blindness, or such rose-coloured spectacles in a naval officer, that he must be a daring man who accepts it. When Lord Clarence Paget was a plain member of the House of Commons, what could exceed his painstaking vigilance in discovering wrongs to be remedied and errors to be set right? Everybody thought that with that distinguished admiral Secretary to the Admiralty the halcyon days of the navy should return. So lynx-eyed an observer must prove an able administrator; or, at least, if not endowed with administrative talent, he would turn out a staunch reformer and a true friend to his profession. But it is the old story. Office has hardened his heart, and stopped up his eyes and ears; and he is as thorough-going an official as if he had been brought up at the feet of Sir Charles Wood himself. Take the noble lord's own plan for promotion in the navy. Does any one imagine that Lord Clarence Paget, plain admiral and member for Sandwich, would have fathered such a scheme? There is scarcely a naval officer but feels that between the reforming admiral and the resistant secretary there is an impassable gulf, and, it may be, condoles with him over the cost of an official existence. Over the door of that chamber where the Whig Board of Admiralty sits there certainly might be inscribed, with some degree of appropriateness, "*Voi che intrata lasciata ogni—pietà.*"

What was there in Sir John Pakington's motion of Tuesday night that should have aroused the stern and uncompromising response which it met from the lips of the right hon. baronet's successor? Only a Whig official can doubt the existence of the discontent to which the late First Lord drew the attention of the Government, or can fail to perceive the mischievous results that are likely to ensue if this feeling be permitted to increase. Yet Lord Clarence Paget not only denies the fact of the discontent, but rebukes Sir Pakington for creating it; although, we venture to say, there is scarcely an officer in the Royal Navy who will not substantiate all the statements of the right hon. baronet. Sir M. Seymour, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Sir C. Napier bore testimony to the justice of Sir J. Pakington's remarks. It is a matter of common conversation in naval circles that the position of naval officers is yearly growing worse; and that jobbery, starving pay, and slow promotion, are driving from the profession a class of men from whom the very best of our officers have sprung, and making its highest commands the monopoly of wealth and political influence. But the Secretary to the Admiralty must give a reason for opposing Sir J. Pakington's motion; and therefore he denies the discontent. Of course, if universal satisfaction pervades all ranks of naval officers, from admirals to mates and masters' assistants, there is no need for a commission, and the few exceptional grumblers may fairly be left to the tender mercies of the Board of Admiralty.

Sir John Pakington's motion for a commission was, however, objected to for another reason, because, forsooth, it might lead to hopes that the Government would take the state of the navy into their serious consideration. But if the serious consideration is required, surely the sooner the commission sets about its work the better. We are living in critical times. Ten years ago nobody would have predicted that our military administration would have broken down so completely as it did in the Crimea. The navy was not then called upon for an equal display of its efficiency. But who can tell how soon it may be required to defend the honour of our flag? It will be too late to complain of our system when an enemy's fleet is in the Channel, and when we are in want of enterprising officers to man our fleet. Several cases were cited on Tuesday night, in which young and active officers were compelled to give up commands because the expenses of a command were beyond their means. Such cases we know are frequent. Can a system which leads to such results be perfect? Ought we not at least to try and improve it? If the facts adduced by Sir John Pakington and other authorities on Tuesday night can be gainsaid, the necessity for a commission may be doubted. But they are unhappily notorious, and the right hon. baronet's experience in the administration of the navy, and his efforts in behalf of the service, ought not to have been met with opposition. As it is, through a simple ebullition of jealousy, a really useful proposition has been negatived. Lord Clarence Paget must have all the honours to himself. Sir John Pakington is already far too popular with the navy and with the country generally, as a thoroughly honest, zealous, and able First Lord.

One thing is quite certain. All Lord Clarence Paget's uncourteous retorts will not mislead the public. The officers and men of the Royal Navy know well that no official for many years past has better proved his care for their interests than Sir John Pakington. If it were a question between the relative merits of the two officials, which it is not, there can be no doubt about the response that would be universally given. But Lord Clarence Paget's reputation was not at stake; and he has played but a very sorry part in arraying the strength of Government against a motion which promised so many advantages to the country.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The report of a hitch in the Cabinet, which I mentioned in my letter of Monday, receives additional confirmation each day since. It was then announced, in a style of quasi-official authority, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had left town for a visit to the Duchess of Sutherland, at Maidenhead; perhaps the announcement was made to account for the absence of the purse-bearer of the House of Commons at the most important statement made therein for many years, and which concerned immediately his arrangement of the British balance sheet. At any rate, Mr. Gladstone did not sit on the Treasury Bench on Monday evening. That his absence from town was fictitious was sufficiently proved by his presenting himself twice within the precincts of the House of Commons. On the first occasion he walked forward to the table, and, taking a paper therefrom, withdrew to that mysterious room behind the Speaker's chair, where members of the Ministry are sure to be found should they consider their presence in the House unsafe. Encouraged by the first visit having passed unnoticed, the Chancellor returned by the regular entrance, and for a few minutes taking up a position at the bar, then quietly withdrew. Mr. Disraeli at once smelt powder, and wishing to avert the explosion (?) kept asking throughout the evening what day her Majesty intended to propose the duty on paper. At first Pam. did not know; then he supposed Thursday next. At a later period, Sir Cornewall Lewis said the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not in his place, but when he was he could state when he proposed to bring on the question of the paper duties. Of course, the leader of the Opposition expressed the satisfaction he would have felt in having the opinion of the Chancellor on the wisdom of the course adopted in raising the money for national defences. Last night, when the House assembled, the Premier was absent, but Mr. Gladstone had taken up his position on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Disraeli wished to know when the promised resolution on the paper-duty would be proposed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not say, in the absence of the Prime Minister, what arrangements had been made for the conduct of public business. The leader of the Opposition, amid much laughter, then applied to the Foreign Secretary for information, who, to prove his intimate knowledge of the Premier's doings, assured the House that his noble friend had informed him that he meant to state the day that very night. During this entire time the Chancellor remained in the House; Lord Palmerston did not present himself. At length, Lord John Russell was observed to come forward to the Speaker's chair, and beckon to Mr. Gladstone, who thereupon went out, leaving the Treasury Bench to the occupation of Lord Clarence Paget and Mr. Brand. The Prime Minister and the Irish Secretary came in soon afterwards, and reigned sole monarchs the rest of the evening; but no intimation was given of the day on which the paper duties should be discussed. The general opinion is that the Premier still hopes to influence the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon the question, and avert a collision in the Government, but that Gladstone is insensible to his advances. The speech of the Prime Minister, on Monday night, seemed to give universal satisfaction, except to the Gladstone-Bright section. It was the British Lion refusing to lie down under the caresses of the member for Manchester; and, undoubtedly, the course taken by the latter must end, as did his protests against the Crimean war, in a diminution of any slight confidence which any part of the British public may have in his guidance. But, as Tommy Moore said,

"All that's bright must fade."

A trifling agitation against National Defences is trying to make itself heard amongst the aristocracy of the Tower Hamlets, and the refined neighbourhood of the Seven Dials; but public opinion is so decidedly against the idea of keeping up the cry of "Peace," in a direction where it exists not, that the meetings to support the Treaty mania will be disregarded.

The Maynooth College Bill was read a third time last night, and passed the House of Commons. Sir Edward Grogan divided the House on Monday night against the second clause, empowering the Commissioners of Public Works, with the sanction of the Treasury, to advance money for purposes of building and repairs on the security of the grant, and was supported by Mr. Vance, Hon. John Cole, and Mr. Antony Lefroy. Sir John Arnott, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Blake, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Butt, Viscount Castlerosse, Mr. Corbally, the Attorney-General, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Greene, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Pope Hennessy, Right Hon. Henry Herbert, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Lord Naas, Captain O'Connell, The O'Donohue, Lord Proby, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Russell, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Sullivan, and Col. Vandeleur voted against the amendment.

The official sheet has been issued this day, headed "Packet Service (Galway and America)," and containing the following:—1860-61—An estimate of the amount required under the contract for the conveyance of mails between Galway and ports in America, sixty thousand pounds. N.B.—The subsidy is at the rate of £78,000 a year, the amount required for 1860-61 being for for ten months only.—S. Laing, Treasury Chambers, 23rd July, 1860."

Colonel French, last night, renewed his notice to bring in, next Tuesday, a bill to extend to Ireland all powers to make rules and regulations for the enrolment and organisation of Volunteer Corps which are now by law applicable to Great Britain.

Mr. Isaac Butt's Votes at Elections Bill seems likely to meet with decided opposition, as the following notice, by Mr. Deedes, would denote, in which he purposes, "on motion for going into committee on Votes at Election Bill, to move that this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said committee."

Mr. Hennessy gave notice that he would, on Friday night next, move for the following returns in reference to the Post Office in Ireland:—

"Post Office (Ireland)—Returns of all the post-offices in Ireland of every description which were taken in charge during the ten years ended the 31st day of December, 1859, stating in each case the revenue of the office, the salary of the postmaster, the total expense incurred by taking in charge, the cause, and, where the postmaster was a defaulter, the amount of his defalcation, the period that the office remained in charge, and where a new appointment was not made within a fortnight from an office being declared vacant, the cause of the delay:

"Of all railways used for the conveyance of mails; of mail coaches, mail cars, horse posts, and foot posts which were discontinued in Ireland, with the cost of each; of the reductions in expense effected by adopting new lines of post, or substituting cheaper conveyances, together with the additional savings of mail guards' wages and tolls consequent on such reductions and changes; the surveyor's districts to be given separately; showing the total sum saved in each, and stating the names of the district surveyors, during the seven years ended the 31st day of December, 1854:

"Of all salaries reduced in the Post Office department in Ireland during the seven years ended the 21st day of December, 1854; stating the description of office, the original salary, the sum to which reduced, and whether the reduction was immediate or prospective on the next vacancy:

"Of all officers in the Post Office Department of the United Kingdom reported during the five years ended the 31st day of December, 1854, to be incompetent to discharge their duty efficiently, stating the nature of the office, amount of salary or yearly gross official income where composed partly of special allowances, length of service, and the decision of the Postmaster-General in each case:

"Of all officers placed upon retiring allowance from the Post Office Department in Ireland during the seven years ended the 31st day of December, 1855, stating in each the date of first appointment, and, also, that when pensioned, the yearly amount of gross official income enjoyed at the latter time, and the sum granted as pension.

"And of all officers in the Post Office Department of the United Kingdom, whose salary was augmented during the seven years ended the 31st day of December, 1859; stating in each case the length of service, salary enjoyed at the time of its being increased, the additional sum granted, and by whom recommended for the consideration of the Postmaster-General."

The celebrated Gregory clause of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, disentitling the occupier of a quarter acre to relief was struck out last night, Mr. Gregory, who introduced the clause, being one of the Tellers against it. The Irish members who supported the retention of the clause were Mr. Peel Dawson, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Hume, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Torrens, Mr. George, and Mr. Vance. The members who supported its abolition were Sir John Acton, Sir John Arnott, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Bellew, Col. Bernard, Mr. Blake, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Corbally, the Attorney-General, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Greene, Lord Claud Hamilton, Viscount Hamilton (Donegal), Mr. M'Cann, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Maguire, Right Hon. W. Monsell, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Right Hon. More O'Ferrall, Mr. Russell, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Hennessy and Mr. Gregory.

The committee of the Lords to whom the Irish Tramways Bill has been referred consist of the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Derby, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Mayo, Earl of Lucan, Earl of Ducie, Earl of Donoughmore, Lord de Vesci, Lord Lifford, Viscount Eversley, Lord Boyle, Earl of Besborough, Lord Redesdale, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Longford, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Monteagle of Brandon, and the Earl of Gosford.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will, on Tuesday next, call attention to the affairs of Syria.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday Evening.

To-day was a red-letter day in the calendar of many of the young lady votaries of fashion; it was the last Wednesday promenade in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park—the very pleasantest of all the ceremonies imposed by habit on Londoners who go about hunting pleasure down for six months in the year. None are admitted but Fellows and their friends, and the private demand for tickets is generally amazing. The weather to-day was fine, and the Gardens were crowded to excess.

There was a rumour in town this afternoon that Garibaldi had landed on the mainland. His recent movements look like it, for the advance on Messina was probably a feint; but the rumour is, in all likelihood, only the anticipation of the telegram through Mr. Reuter's office to that effect, to be received to-morrow or next day. What is to be the end of this Southern Italian imbroglio no one can say. As far as words go, the young King seems to talk Italianism and Constitutionalism as glibly as Count Cavour himself; the misfortune is that no one can believe him. If Garibaldi land his throne is gone, unless the old French saying, "There is nothing certain but the unforeseen," comes again into play, and some *denouement*, entirely unexpected now, untie this knotty point of Italian politics. Garibaldi writes and talks as if Sicily and even Naples, are only steps to Rome and Venetia. If so, the Italian troubles commenced last year are only just begun.

The Syrian is another question just beginning to disturb Lord John's slumber. It is certainly as ugly, in all points of view, as it well can be. Of the horrible state of Mount Lebanon there can be no doubt, but the question remains whether French troops in Syria is the best way of settling the matter. It seems also certain that the presence of a large European force will still further precipitate the disorganisation of Turkey. Every Christian race subjected to her sway will take heart, and imagine the day is at length come for a change of rulers. Then, with Russia waiting, Austria almost powerless, Prussia, as usual, doubtful, and French intentions more than suspected, what can England do; and, last and gravest question of all, who is to have Constantinople?

The sittings of the House of Commons are getting so late that a bill must be brought in to pension the widows and orphans of statesmen and newspaper reporters. Three o'clock, quarter past three, and ten minutes past three, have been the hours of adjournment this week.

A shocking accident has occurred down at Lewes. A surgeon, out of practice, has accidentally poisoned his own mother, by an overdose of prussic acid. The *Globe*, this evening, instances the greater precautions taken in Ireland, in the matter of sale of medicines, as an example for England.

The Commons committee on Civil Service Appointments (nominated some months ago on the motion of Mr. Pope Hennessy) has agreed to its report; but the document is not as yet published. I understand, while it approves of the principle of open competition, it indicates that there seem difficulties in its practical application. It recommends that situations should be grouped, so that in all cases of competition there should be a greater number of places, and a greater number of candidates. This would be an improvement—simplifying the process, and tending to redress occasional injustice to individuals.

TO CORESPONDENTS.

Pressure on our space has compelled us to hold over until to-morrow several letters from correspondents.

THE LATE RIOT AT LURGAN.—We understand that her Majesty will issue a special commission to Lurgan, to try the prisoners who have been sent for trial on charge of riot at that place.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, JULY 25.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice, rode on horseback, yesterday, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Her Majesty has received a telegraphic message, dated this morning, at Potsdam, announcing that her Royal Highness the Princess Royal's condition is most satisfactory, and that the infant Princess is perfectly well.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has consented to lay the foundation stone of a new church at Kingston Vale, near the Robin Hood Gate, on Monday next.

Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has nominated the Rev. Richard Marrack Rowe, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Theological Tutor of Queen's College, Birmingham, to the British Chaplaincy at Alexandria.

Sir Charles Domville, Bart., the Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, Hon. Strange Jocelyn, Colonel Bagot, Major Foster, and Captain Goff, have arrived at Brighton, for the Goodwood Races.

Mr. Corbally, M.P., is prolonging his stay at 32, Oriental-place, Brighton.

Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P., has passed through Dublin, *en route* to Omagh, to conduct the defence of the prisoner Holden.

Captain Mervyn Archdall, M.P., is at present staying at Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh.

Captain Palmer, M.P., is expected to arrive at his shooting-box, in Mayo, about the middle of August.

Miss Lindsay, of Hollymount, is shortly to be married to Mr. Shaw Taylor.

THANKS.

FOR THE POOR OF ERRIS.—Sir James Dombrain begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—From the Rev. L. Dowdall, £2 6s. 6d.; the Editor of the *Daily Express*, £2 5s.; Mrs. Thomas Ford, £1. These sums have been sent direct to Mr. Edwards, and will not be brought into the account of the sums received by Sir James, as the funds placed at his disposal have, in his opinion, been ample to meet the distress in the localities for which he appealed to the public; and for their ready response he begs to return his best thanks.

ARMY.

HALF-YEARLY INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS, BIRR GARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARSONSTOWN, 26TH JULY.—The depots of the 2nd battalion 1st Royals, 1st battalion 21st Fusiliers, 40th, 58th, and 65th Regiments, comprising the garrison here, were yesterday inspected by General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B., attended by Major Page, Aide-de-Camp.

On the arrival of the General on the parade ground, adjoining the barrack, precisely at two o'clock, the troops, under the command of Colonel Smith, C.B., the commandant of the garrison, having formed in line, gave the customary salute, and proceeded to march past in slow, and subsequently in quick time. The various and complicated evolutions incidental to battalion drill were then executed with admirable precision, and occupying in their performance upwards of an hour and a half. This was succeeded by a series of light infantry manœuvres, forming battalion and companies' squares, and firing on each formation. This concluded the drill portion of the day, and next followed the inspection, which continued a considerable time, the General being most particular in his examination of each man's arms, accoutrements, clothing, and necessaries. Immediately afterwards he adjourned, with his aide-de-camp, to the orderly room, and there inspected the battalion officers and companies' books, and saw the men for discharge. This day Sir Frederick arrived in barrack at 10 a.m., inspected the battalion in review order, witnessed their being put through the bayonet exercise, afterwards the sword drill, rifle instruction, &c. He expressed himself at the conclusion as highly pleased, both with the drill and the appearance of the men generally. He leaves this evening for Templemore.

General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon. After paying a visit to the naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice Admiral H. W. Bruce, at the Admiralty-house in the dockyard, his lordship embarked on board the Sprightly, paddle steamer, Master Commander Allen, and proceeded to Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty.

Among the other stores to be forwarded to China, the Government has decided upon despatching complete sets of telegraph apparatus, with the wires necessary for about 30 miles of telegraph, which will be laid down in the districts occupied by the British forces. A sufficient staff of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, selected from the Military Telegraph School at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, will also be sent to China to superintend the fixing of the wires, and to work the apparatus.

The following officers and troops are ordered to embark on board the Surrey, for Calcutta—viz., Ensign A. P. Hutchinson, Ensign W. H. Adams, and 63 men of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1st battalion; Major B. Walton, Ensign B. P. Bromhead, and 81 men of the 48th Regiment; Lieutenant J. W. Mitchell, Ensign A. F. Kidston, and 100 men of the 42d Royal Highlanders; Captain T. S. Robin, Ensign C. S. Chapman, 88 men, and an armourer, of the 54th Regiment; Lieutenant H. F. Daniell, Ensign A. J. Backie, Ensign A. S. Leatham, and 93 men of the 75th Regt.; Lieutenant Nicholas, Royal Artillery; and Staff Assistant Surgeon J. S. Joyner.

The War Department steamer Lord Panmure, H. J. Moore, Master Commander, from Woolwich, has sailed from Tilbury Fort, laden with 6,492 quarter barrels and 100 barrels of powder and ammunition, weighing 250 tons, the largest amount ever embarked in bulk on board a vessel of the service.

NAVY.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—John Jarvis, master, to the Imaum; Henry W. Masterman, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Arrogant for disposal.

Her Majesty's iron screw steam storeship Industry, Master Commander George J. Hodges, has arrived at Woolwich from Rio de Janeiro; officers and crew all well.

A new four gun screw steamer is ordered to be laid down on No. 6 slip at Chatham dockyard.

The Perseverance screw troopship, Commander Power, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, for the West Indies. She takes out a few supernumeraries for the ships on the station.

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock a.m.

IMPORTANT DECREE OF GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi, before leaving, published a decree, ordering that all the acts of the Government should be performed in the name of Victor Emmanuel.

The Dictator delegated his powers to Siretori, as was anticipated, who will conduct the Government during his absence.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT TOEPLITZ.

TOEPLITZ, JULY 26.—The two Sovereigns were cheered by crowds yesterday evening. They afterwards appeared at Count Clary's palace, and expressed their thanks.

This morning the Prussian inhabitants were received by the Prince Regent, who, in his reply to an address, said that he intended to keep the path which he had chosen for the welfare of Prussia, Germany, and Europe.

To-day a grand dinner took place at the residence of the Emperor.

MALTREATMENT AND VIOLENCE OF THE IRISH AT ROME.

All the intelligence received from Rome in the German journals confirms the accounts of the violent conduct of the Irish military. They are a cause of the utmost perplexity. For the sake of peace their pay is largely increased. They complain of the contempt with which they are regarded and treated by the Italians.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

Parliamentary papers relating to Syria were issued yesterday morning. Sir H. Bulwer writes, at the end of June, that not a week had passed during the preceding twelve months that he had not called the attention of the Porte to the state of Syria. From these official accounts it appears that the Turkish Pashas connived at if they did not encourage the massacres.

SICILY—THREE BATTLES—GARIBALDI VICTORIOUS.

Telegraphic despatches have been received, dated the 17th, which state that there had been three engagements near Messina. In the first and second, Garibaldi's forces suffered severely; in the third, the fight lasted more than two hours, with a well-maintained firing. The Royalists had bombs and cannon, with position well chosen. Two charges with the bayonet, on the part of Garibaldi's men, under General Medici, decided the day. The enemy retired to Malezzo.

SYRIAN MASSACRES.

MARSEILLES, JULY 26TH.—Letters from Constantinople announce that fresh violences have been perpetrated at Aleppo, Orfa, and other places in Asia. It has again been confirmed that the Turkish soldiers took part in the massacre of the Christians.

by lease or permission of plaintiff—his Lordship directed a verdict for plaintiff for £36 13s and 4d, with liberty for defendant to move court above to enter verdict for defendant. The substantial verdict for machinery, realised at upwards of one thousand pounds, was for defendant. This closed the assizes here. Judge Ball leaves for Dublin by express train to-morrow (Friday) morning.

SICILY.

PALERMO, JULY 24 (VIA GENOA).—In the engagements before Milazzo, on the 16th and 17th, the Neapolitans had 550 put *hors de combat*.

Garibaldi attacked the town of Milazzo on the 20th with the bayonet, and, after a desperate combat, the Neapolitans withdrew to the citadel.

Depretis, the Sardinian agent, arrived at Palermo on the 21st instant. He proceeded at once to the camp. Siretori assumed the Dictatorship during the short absence of Garibaldi.

NAPLES, JULY 26.—The statement that the whole of Sicily had been evacuated by the Neapolitan troops is premature. Messina is still held by the Neapolitans.

NEAPOLITAN EMBASSY TO PIEDMONT.

TURIN, JULY 26.—The official Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that the Neapolitan plenipotentiaries yesterday presented their credentials to his Majesty.

ROYALIST MOVEMENTS IN SICILY.

Letters have been received from Sicily, stating that General Clary had only evacuated the outposts and the town of Messina, and had concentrated his corps d'armee in the citadel. The remainder of the troops have been despatched to Calabria.

FRANCE.

Advices from Toulon state that naval preparations are still being actively carried on.

INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—It is stated that the assent of the Porte to the European intervention in Syria has been received here. The other Powers have likewise acceded. It is stated that England will despatch none but naval forces to Syria, and that the French expeditionary corps will soon receive orders to embark. The representatives of the Five Great Powers were to have signed the convention to-day for regulating the expedition.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The Board of Trade Returns, issued yesterday, show that the value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in the month of June last was £9,236,454, being a decrease of £1,429,437, as compared with the same month last year. The comparison of the six months ending June 30, is more favourable, being £62,019,989 against £63,003,159 in the same period of last year.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Prisons (Scotland), the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland), the Postage, Army and Navy, the Party Emblem (Ireland) and the Highways Rates Continuance Bills, were read a second time.

The Titles to Land (Scotland), the Queen's Prisons, the Herring Fisheries (Scotland), and the Felony and Misdemeanour Bills, were read a third time and passed.

The Census (Ireland and England), the Tithe Commutation, and the Oxford University Bills were read a third time and passed.

BERMUDA CONVICT STATION.

The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the deplorable state of the convicts at Bermuda, and trusted a searching inquiry would be ordered by the Government.

Earl GRANVILLE said that an inquiry was now in progress, and the Government would indicate the course they proposed to adopt.

ADJUTANTS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Replying to a question from Earl FORTESCUE,

Earls GREY and RIPON stated that the Government had it in consideration to grant an increased allowance to adjutants in volunteer corps; but they did not propose to make any grant for the payment of permanent sergeants, except in the case of those corps of mounted volunteers whose members were not sufficient to require the services of adjutants. The present number enlisted was 140,000.

Lord VIVIAN feared that if the Government did not act more liberally they would lose before long the greater part of the volunteers. He suggested that they be divided into two classes, one of which to be armed and equipped at the expense of the country.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH proposed that a vote of 1s. 2d. per pound should be levied, at the discretion of the justices of the peace, upon the different districts in order to pay for adjutants and other training expenses.

After a few remarks from Lords HARDINGE and MELVILLE,

Earl GRANVILLE maintained that it would be most distructive to the spirit of the volunteer movement to deprive it of its Volunteer character. The subject then dropped, and

Their lordships adjourned at 8-35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

In the morning sitting,

The Militia Bill was read a third time and passed. The Gas Metropolis, and Ecclesiastic Court Bill passed through committee.

In the evening sitting,

The Gas Metropolis Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MR. BRIGHT AGAINST NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that, on Monday, when the question of the National Defences came before the House, he should move, as an amendment, a resolution to the effect that, having regard to the £29,900,000, which sum the House had either voted or is prepared to vote for our military and naval expenditure; and likewise to the sum of £3,800,000 to be voted for the Chinese expedition, the House would postpone the consideration of our National Defences till a future period.

PAPER DUTY BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he should bring forward the Paper Duty Bill on Monday week.

SPIRIT DUTIES.

In reply to Mr. BRIGHT,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the increase of the spirit duties, as proposed, was permanent, and not subject to the annual revision of Parliament.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether any proposition had been made to her Majesty's Government by the special Envoy of the Neapolitan Government lately arrived here, that the English Government should join with the other Powers in imposing and endorsing an armistice for six months between the Neapolitan and Sicilian Governments under Garibaldi, and whether her Majesty's Government have any intention of entertaining any such proposal?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that before answering the question he would complete his answer to a question on the same subject, made on a previous occasion. The aide-de-camp sent to Garibaldi by the King of Sardinia bore a message proposing a truce with the Neapolitan Government, and begging Garibaldi not to make any attack on the mainland. This message was in perfect accordance with the views of her Majesty's Government.

In reply to the immediate question, the Neapolitan Government had requested the mediation of Great Britain, for the purpose of stopping the progress of Garibaldi, on the condition that if Garibaldi refused, the forces of France and England should be used to compel him to that proposition. Her Majesty's Government had declined to accede.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord PALMERSTON, amid some amusement, moved that on all Tuesdays during the session after the next, Government orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motions.

Mr. B. DISRAELI would not throw any difficulty in the way of the Government, but in return he thought that Government should show itself more ready than it had done in facilitating the discussion of public measures. The delay of the Paper Duty Bill especially would cause serious inconvenience. He suggested that next Tuesday should be a Government night, and the bill then introduced.

Mr. J. FARQUHAR could only account for the delay in bringing forward the bill either by serious dissensions in the Cabinet or grave complications with France.

Other speakers declared their inability to understand why a bill of such importance was delayed till the attendance of a full House [was impossible?]

Lord PALMERSTON said, that in face of so many complications, he should adhere to his original proposition.

Further discussion on the business of the House having ensued,

Sir J. PAKINGTON protested, in his turn, against the delay of the Paper Duty Bill, which looked as if the Government was waiting till the Conservatives had left town.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said an unbroken evening ought to be left to the discussion of the bill, and that could not be secured before the day proposed, until which they could not be sure that the subject of fortifications would be disposed of.

After some discussion,

The motion of Lord PALMERSTON was agreed to.

INDIA.

On the question that the House go into committee on the European Force India Bill,

Mr. HENNESSY moved that it be an instruction to the committee that the half of all vacancies to be filled up in ranks of the European commissioned officers of her Majesty's line or local troops, serving in India, be allowed to the sons or orphans of officers, line or local, or the sons or orphans of her Majesty's Civil Service of India, who have served in India, and who shall have passed the prescribed examination; and that the remaining vacancies be filled up by open competition, the successful competitors to pass through one of the Royal Military Colleges.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE.

Mr. HERBERT submitted that the proposition of the hon. member would neither benefit the persons whom he wished to favour nor the Indian Army itself.

Colonel Sykes, Sir De Lacy Evans, and Sir T. Colebrook, supported the resolution.

After a few words from Sir C. WOOD, the House divided, and the resolution was negatived by a majority of 73 to 15.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make a provision for the future regulation, discipline, and patronage of the European service in India. The hon. member entered into details respecting the management and discipline of the Indian army.

Sir DE LACY EVANS seconded the resolution, and commented upon the loose manner in which Indian questions were discussed in the House, and settled by the Government.

Sir M. FARQUHARSON defended the conduct of the Company's English soldiers, who demanded re-enlistment, on being transferred to the Queen's service. He defended the resolution.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON assented, observing that the Ministry attached great importance to the bill, and hinted that their patience was inexhaustible, and that they were ready to sit until Christmas.

Mr. HORSMAN asked why the bill was considered more important than those the Government had already abandoned? Whom was it to please? Whose interest was it intended to serve?

Mr. J. MILNES believed that hon. members did not understand the subject on which they were called on to decide. Long study would be required to enable them to arrive at any clear comprehension, and the more they knew of the proposed measure, the less he thought they wanted it.

Mr. J. B. SMITH, concurring in his opinion, recommended the postponement of the bill to another session.

After a few words from Colonel Sykes and Mr. Newdegate, the debate was adjourned till this (Friday) evening.

The East India Stock Transfer Bill was read a second time.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch,
C. MARSH and CO.,
35, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EARRINGS (REGISTERED)
The above Ornaments are exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

There was not any change in the value of the English Funds to-day, with the exception of a fractional advance in Consols for cash. The buoyancy in our Securities was attributable, as on yesterday, to local influences of an exceptional character, and the amount of business done was considerable.

There was not as much activity as usual in the Banking Securities. Bank of Ireland Stock receded one-half per cent., and Hibernians again improved to the extent of one-quarter, at which they appeared very steady. Nationals were on sale at last rate, and Royals were offering at an enhanced price.

The transactions in Steam were confined to Atlantics, the upward tendency of which appeared to have been arrested for the present, the quotation showing a trifling decline. City of Dublin Issue of 1836 were inquired for, and Dublin and Glasgow and Dundalk Steam were offered for sale, the latter at the previous quotation.

In Mines, Carysforts again slightly fell; Connorrees steadily improved, the announcement of the dividend appearing to have been accepted by the public as an earnest of the *bona fide* character of the concern and its management, although its expediency was questioned. Wicklow Copper Mines scarcely realised the previous rate.

In Alliance Gas the nominal quotations continued to be £9¾ to £9½, and in Patriotics £6 to £6½.

In Railways the business was confined to Midlands of both denominations, which were steady at the quotations; in the original shares a slight decline is marked.

Cork and Bandons, and Irish South Easterns, were on sale. There were offers to sell Belfast and Northern Counties, Cork and Passage, and Dublin and Wicklows, at last rates. Dublin and Belfast Junctions were also offered at the previous price, with buyers at a decline of 5s. Great Southern Stock was inquired for at 114¾, sellers holding out for a further improvement of one-quarter per cent.

In Preference Shares Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (marked No. 1) exhibited an advance on last price of £1. Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock was offered at the price quoted.

Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (designated New Halves) were quoted at a fractional improvement. Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents. were offered for sale, and the 6 per cents. were inquired for at the previous rates. Dundalk and Enniskillens (class A) were on sale at last price, with buyers at a fractional decline. There were offers to sell Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents.

The official traffic table for Irish Railways shows a result of a generally favourable character for the operations of the week ending 21st instant.

Only three weeks of the current half year having expired, it would be premature to hazard any opinion as to the general tendency of the returns.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞ ¾
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	94
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	235½
Hibernian Bank	36¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5½ ¼
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s 9d
Carysfort (Limited)	8s 9d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	64½
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	52¾ ⅝
Do. Half Shares	26½ ¾
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99¾
Do. New Halves, (1854) 5 per cent. pepetual.	12½ ⅝

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93½ 93		93½ 93		93½	93¼ 93
Ditto for Account				93½		93¼ 93
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾
Ditto for Account		92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 26.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93¼ ⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜
New Threes	93¼ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	93⅜ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜
Account	93⅜
New Threes	93¼ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 prem.,; Eastern Counties 56⅝ ⅞ ⅞; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 28; Great Western of Canada, 11¼ ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¾ ¼; London and North Western, 103¾ ¼ ⅝; Midland Stock, 120¾ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98¾ 9½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 228½; Caledonian, 95 4¾; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70¾ 1; Mexican, 21; North British, 64½; York, and North Midland, 83½; Great Northern 115½ 16; Great Northern A, 116; South Eastern, 85½ ⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 25½. Consols steady at 93⅜ ½. Shares opened very good and improved about ½ per cent. from last night's rates, and are in good demand. Dovers very firm, 85¾ 6. Canadians and French steady. Turkish (new), 59¾ 6.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds maintain their tendency to firmness, notwithstanding the ungenial state of the weather and the discouragement lately apparent on the Paris Bourse. Discount market was without alteration to-day, and in the Stock Exchange loans on Government security are still offered at 2 to 2½ per cent. There were no bullion operations of any importance at the Bank to-day. The steamer sailing with the Bombay mail on Friday will take only £7,000 in gold, and £15,000 in silver. Advices from Paris state that a firm at Granville in the hide and leather trade has failed with liabilities to the amount of £120,000. The Railway market has shown increased firmness to-day, especially as regards the heavier stocks, most of which closed at a rise of ½ to 1 per cent. Lancashire and Yorkshire improved 1 per cent. on the announcement of the proposed dividend.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Funds to-day were firmer, and closed at an improvement of ⅛ per cent. The rally which has occurred this afternoon on the Paris Bourse was not generally known until after the close of the Stock Exchange. The other markets were likewise firmer. The principal feature, however, was a decided and almost general advance in British Railway Stocks. In the discount market the rates for the best short bills continue to rule at a fraction below those of the Bank. The business at that establishment is consequently upon a quiet scale.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 26.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 94¾ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 52 3; Eastern Counties, 56½ 7; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; Great Northern, 115½ 16½; Great Northern A, 115½ 16; Great Western, 71¾; Great Western Canada, 11 1-16 3-16 5-16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¾ 9; London and North Western, 103¾ ¾; London and South Western, 95¾ 6½; Leeds Northern, 58½; Midland Stock, 120¾ 1½; North British, 64½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98¾ 9½; York and North Midland, 83½ ¾. Consols close a shade easier at 93⅜; rather sellers. Share markets very firm, at the highest point of the day. Canadas a shade firmer. French steady.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The Funds opened with a fresh improvement of ⅛ per cent, but subsequently relapsed to the closing quotations of yesterday. Very little going forward. British Railway Stock prominently firm, with a continued tendency to improvement, owing to the scarcity of stock at Paris.

PARIS, THURSDAY, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse firm. Rentes closed at 68·20, or 15 centimes higher than yesterday.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beef smaller than on this-day week. There was a brisk demand both for home consumption and export, at fully former quotations. There was a fair supply of sheep, which were in good demand, at very full prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 70s per cwt, sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 55s to 63s per cwt, do; the best wedder mutton, 8d per lb, in sink; inferior and ewes, 7d per lb, do; veal, 8d per lb, do. Lambs rather scarce, and in brisk demand, at from 28s to 30s each.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JULY 26.—The supply of beasts was limited, yet the trade was inactive at moderate rates. Sheep, lambs, and calves very firm at full quotations. Pigs ruled heavy. Beef, 3s 6d to 5s 4d per 8 lbs; mutton, 3s 10d to 5s 6d; lamb, 5s 8d; veal, 4s to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s. Supply—Beasts, 793; foreign, 600; sheep and lambs, 10,100; foreign, 2,500; calves, 512; foreign, 330; pigs, 312

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 26.—Sugar—No change. Coffee market steady; 2,600 bags Costa Rica by auction selling at 63s. 6d. to 76s. Tea steady; little doing. Rice—No sales to report; a cargo of Necransie Arracan was sold yesterday at 10s. 3d.; market quiet. Saltpetre—Few inquiries; offers on previous terms refused. Tallow market good at 52s. 9d. spot; 52s. 6d October to December buyers; 55s. January to March buyers.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, JULY 26.—There was an increased supply of English wheat at 1s. to 2s. advance. Market closed dull. Barley more in request. Beans and peas unaltered. Oats dull.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 26.—Market quiet. Sales, 6,000 or 7,000 bales. Imports, 2,450; previously 39,642.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, JULY 25.—Beasts, 981; sheep and lambs, 11,174; calves, 118. Best beef, 7½d to 8d; middling, 6½d to 7d; inferior, 5d to 6½d; best wedders, 8d to 9d; middling, 7½d to 7¾d; ewes, 6d to 7½d; lambs, 8½d to 9d; inferior, 7d to 8½; best calves, 7½d to 7¾d; inferior, 5d to 6½d.

CORN AVERAGES, JULY 25.—Wheat, 47,865 qrs, at 56s. 6d.; barley, 667 qrs., at 39s. 5d.; oats, 2,451 qrs., at 26s. 4d.; rye, 62 qrs., at 40s. 8d.; beans, 1,333 qrs., at 46s. 7d.; peas, 237 qrs., at 39s. 4d.

WOOL SALES, JULY 25.—Attendance a fair average number for all kinds of wool. Biddings steady at fully previous prices. The selling brokers were Messrs. Jacomb and Son.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 25.—No 1, 50s to 51s 8d; Mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 4d to 52s 6d. No. 3, 50s 3d to 50s 6d Marks ½ firm.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, JULY 26TH.—Very small supply of cattle at market. Top quality scarce, and sold readily at higher prices. Middling and inferior in fair request at a slight advance. Supply of sheep and lambs larger than last week. Trade not so brisk, and prices lower by about 2s a-head; at the close a good clearance was effected. Top oxen, 80s per cwt.; middling, 65s to 70s per cwt.; inferior, 54s per cwt.; mutton, 7d to 7½d per lb.; lambs, 7d to 7½d.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, JULY 26.—Good attendance. Millers supplied themselves freely of late, and the weather being more congenial, only moderate business was done in wheat at an advance of 1s to 2s per 70lbs. Flour held for an advance of 1s per sack, but the sale was slow. No change in oats or oatmeal. Indian corn held for a slight improvement, whilst Egyptian beans may be quoted rather dearer.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 26.—Oats, 15s 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 26.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 64s; 3,100 in market.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—There has been a fair business transacted in cotton to-day, and the sales reach 6,000 bales—1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices irregular.

At this day's corn market there was a good attendance of the town and country trade, and of millers from a distance, and a considerable business was done in wheat and flour, at an advance of 3d to 4d per cental, and 1s per barrel and sack, on the week. Oats and oatmeal were in fair request, and the turn dearer. Barley, beans, and peas were without change in value or demand. Indian corn met with a fair retail demand, and as there was no great quantity offering, holders were enabled to make 30s 6d to 31s per 480lbs. for American mixed and yellow; white was obtainable at 34s to 35s per qr. as in quality.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
—America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q] - Ten a m, July 29.
N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
FRIDAY, JULY 27.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Varieté. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—" A Husband to Order," " Herr Nicolo Deulin's Entertainment," " Dido," " Mr and Mrs White," " Ballet Divertissement."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 21st, amounted to 57,896 copies, making an average of 9,650 copies daily.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 6s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design, in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

" Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEENIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.
54, Dame-street, Dublin.
As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JULY 27.

GARIBALDI has gained a victory at Milazzo, and slain 550 of the Neapolitans. This victory was gained not without severe opposition. The garrison consists of above 12,000 of the picked troops of Naples, who had ample time to select and fortify their positions, and plant cannon wherever they were likely to be of service. The siege of Milazzo had been originally entrusted to Colonel Medici, who was hard pressed, and apparently twice repulsed by the Neapolitans. It was then that Garibaldi left Palermo to assist him. In two engagements he also appears to have been vigorously resisted, and it was not until in a third battle Garibaldi gave a charge with the bayonet that the Neapolitans retreated. It does not appear to be the intention of the King of Naples to withdraw all his troops from Sicily. The citadels of Messina and Syracuse are still occupied in force, and as these citadels could reduce these towns to ashes by bombardment, in a short time Sicily will probably have to lament a repetition of the barbarous cruelties of Palermo.

From Lord John Russell's statement in the House of Commons, last night, it appears that her Majesty's Government have approved of the terms offered by the King of Naples—namely, to allow Sicily to decide by universal suffrage for or against annexation, on condition that Garibaldi should engage not to attack the Continent. This is the French view,—and, of course, that of the Court of Turin. But Sicily, placed within three miles of the coast of Calabria, could hardly be attached to Piedmont with any chance of peace. At the first opportunity the King of Naples would overrun Sicily, as he did before. The Two Sicilies should stand or fall together.

WE print to-day a letter from Mr. J. O'Brien, which appeared in the London *Times* of yesterday. Mr. O'Brien is one of those who left these shores full of hope and enthusiasm. Once he and his companions reached Rome, their sufferings began. A more melancholy detail it is impossible to peruse. The men were half starved, miserably clad, most severely drilled, and compelled to march enormous distances without food. When, at length, they obtained their release, they were placed on board a French steamer, and their treatment on their passage through France was of so galling and insulting a character that these very men have vowed willingly to yield their lives in defence of the Constitution whose benefits they slighted. In every particular, the statements we made on Wednesday, on the faith of one of the returned, are confirmed by this letter of Mr. O'Brien. But it is possible we should not have received such a confirmation of all we have stated from time to time, had not O'Brien and his friends glanced at a copy of the *Nation* in London, and found to their amazement that the very journal which had urged them to proceed to Rome, stated that these Irishmen had been dismissed or sent home in disgrace, partly from physical debility, and partly because of depravity of conduct. It was not enough to rob these men of their means of living and their health, they must be deprived of their character also; and because they could not submit to the degrading service which the Papacy exacts, they are stigmatised as plunderers. The letter of Mr. O'Brien will, we trust, open the eyes of those whom clerical crimps are even still endeavouring to seduce, and deter them from entering upon a service more severe than that of Austria, and more degrading than that of Naples.

IT is difficult to obtain exact particulars respecting the collision on the South Western Railway. We are told that no serious injury occurred, yet we find that numbers have suffered in the back, head, face, and limbs. The loss of teeth is a serious injury. The effects of a concussion on the spine do not manifest themselves in a day. The Railway officials, of course, "fully investigated" the circumstances. The public will not be satisfied either with their investigation or the result said to be arrived at, "that the Company's "servants were not to blame." All the reports state that the collision took place through a mistake of "a pointsman." Is not this "pointsman" a servant of the Company? Fortunately, the train was approaching a tunnel, and, consequently, was at slack speed, otherwise a fearful catastrophe was inevitable, as the train was well filled with passengers.

A strict and thorough investigation must be held, not by the Railway officials, into every circumstance connected with this collision. We cannot forget that, of all the Irish lines, the Great Southern and Western alone has already been signalised by a fearful loss of life and limb. This Railway alone has suffered to a heavy extent, not only by sums given to compensate for injuries, but by the peculation of one of its officers. We read of no defalcations or collisions on the Midland line, where the officials connected with the Railway consult the advantage and interest of the public much more than those of the South Western Railway.

The *Times* on the Administration of the Navy:—

There are at least some advantages in that seesaw system of party Government which wastes our time and spoils the best measures by the necessity for opposition, and which prevents a Minister from proposing any substantial good if he should foresee that it is open to some plausible objection. It is true that a party Government is the most conservative in the whole world, for every little interest has the power of delaying any reform, and things which shock every one's common sense continue unchecked and unchanged, because it would cost a fight to remove them. But, still, this curious zigzag plan of Ins and Outs has its advantages. Thus, when a statesman is in office he sees a great many evils he cannot hope to remedy, and endeavours only to cover up carefully and keep concealed; but the turn of the balance comes, and out he goes free as air, primed with all he has learnt, and with full right to use it against his enemy who has just taken his place. Forthwith all those vested abuses which were his terror and his objects of concealment when a Minister become his friends, his allies, his stock in trade for opposition. As a Minister he would have exposed them if he had dared to assume the task of correcting them; as an Opposition leader it is at once his duty and his policy to expose them, and to cast them in the face of his successor. Thus the public know what otherwise the public never would have known. Thus attention is drawn to dark spots in our body politic, which, if we had those lifelong Ministers, such as Sully, or Richelieu, or Mazarin, or Dubois, might have gangrened to the death. While we complain of the evils, let us remember the advantages of a Constitution which, with all its faults, we are not the less attached to because we are all continually grumbling at its imperfections.

A rare illustration of the energy which a cold bath of opposition infuses into a statesman occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. It is not a very long time ago since Sir John Pakington was First Lord of the Admiralty, and by common consent he was one of the most energetic First Lords who have held that post in recent times. He did not jump into the place upon the competitive system, bidding high, promising clouds and mountains, and doing nothing or worse than nothing. Sir John Pakington at least did something, or rather he proposed to do something—nothing like what ought to be done, but still he proposed to do something. His successor in the office of expounding Admiralty councils to the Commons proposes to do practically nothing. Moved by this weak compliance of the present Secretary to the Admiralty, Sir John now comes forward and makes a clean breast of it; tells us why it is our Admirals are fit for nothing but to be wheeled about in Bath-chairs; why our Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals are, as a rule, fit only for home appointments; how it happens that our Senior Captains are, for the most part, not fit to go to sea; why our best officers are, practically, turned out of the service; and why the commands of our ships of war are given—and are compulsorily given—and through no fault of the Minister, but through the workings of an evil system—not to the best officers, but to the richest men. The English people love their navy, but if they read Sir John Pakington's speech, and refer to a navy list as they proceed, they will wonder that any service at all can subsist under such a system as that now at work. The old Britannia should be taken into dock and thoroughly cleansed. Her copper is so foul that there is no speed left in her; it is crusted all over with parasitical sea creatures, which stick tight even though life seems to have gone out of them. You may rig her as you like, and arm her as you like, and put any quantity of steam power into her, but she will never go, so long as you cannot see her copper for the barnacles and the weeds. We have at this moment 107 admirals of the three ranks, and 101 senior captains, of whom about 30 perhaps are good for a five-years' seagoing commission, but who, if we may judge from what happened in the Black Sea, would break down and invalid after a very little real hard service. The others have no thought of ever serving again, and live on for the single object of outliving each other, and of enjoying, at least, for a little span, the great emoluments of Admiral of the Fleet, or the princely establishment which forms one of the crying abuses of Greenwich Hospital. Poor old gentlemen! they are still climbing the tree towards these great prizes. It will be twenty years yet before the last present inefficient will be seated in the crow's nest on its top, and by that period time will have created a long line of inefficients to covet his place, and to pick up the number of his berth. Sir John Pakington tells us that when he went to the Admiralty "his first experience was that the service had reached a state of absolute stagnation of promotion which was depressing to the spirit of officers and injurious to the welfare of the navy." He certainly did modestly propose that officers should be compelled to retire from "active" service at 70, but he went no further than this, and even this was too bold an innovation. Lord Clarence Paget, the present representative in the House of Commons of the Admiralty Board—his very grave and reverend good masters, whose tottering counsels he seems willing to work out—leaves all these 208 articles of vertu precisely as they were, and propounds a scheme whereby a captain shall not command a ship after 60, but may become an admiral and command a fleet at 100.

All this Sir John Pakington, being in opposition, reveals and developes, and spreads before the public eye. He does not draw the somewhat evident conclusion, that while there are offices of high emolument which induce 208 old gentlemen to hang on to the service after the majority of them have become incapable of unaided locomotion, there must be some sinecures in the navy very capable of being abolished. He does not suggest that if the command of the fleet were made nominal in pay, as it is in duties, and if the funds of Greenwich Hospital were applied to the purposes of its foundation, and if some few other sinecures were reduced to their proper proportions, the present aversion to superannuation might be overcome. Sir John Pakington does not suggest this, but he proceeds to show us very clearly to what purpose the savings that could be made by any such reforms might be most usefully applied. He demonstrates to us that while we tempt old men to choke the profession, we starve and drive away the young men, who would sustain its renown. This is an evil which was pressed upon Sir J. Pakington in office, but which he only reveals in opposition. We are accustomed to boast of our navy, that promotion is without purchase—and so it is. But yet it happens that promotion can only be desired as a professional advantage by rich men; for immediately a lieutenant becomes a commander, active service is a luxury only to be enjoyed in proportion to his private means. If he be a poor, hard-working officer, who has climbed up the ladder by diligence and good conduct, and perhaps by having seized one of the rare opportunities that occur for doing some dashing deed, he must go ashore, live on half-pay till he is sixty years of age, and then retire from the scene. We shall be told, perhaps, that the public voice will protect him from such a fate; that in these days of publicity his gallantry will be known, and his countrymen will insist upon his being placed in active command. The public voice, even if it came in one universal shout from every town and hamlet in England, would have no effect in this matter. If a man had done egregious service, the Admiralty would be ready enough to offer him a ship; but he couldn't take her. He has no money. He could not fit her out. Where is he to get £400 to commission a ship? There is nothing for him, but either to resign with a sigh the object of his dearest wishes, or to take his ship, and involve himself in pecuniary embarassments, which can only end in personal misery and in professional disgrace. All this was pointed out in the report of the Wellington Commission twenty years ago; and surviving Sir J. Pakington's official life at the Admiralty, it has gone on ever since unremedied. Sir J. Pakington in a previous debate cited actual cases, such as that we have just put, where officers of great ability refused commands because they could not afford to accept them. On Tuesday night he had many others to produce in corroboration. One letter from an admiral, whom the profession will readily recognise from Sir John's mention of him, states that the writer had spent more than £4,000 of his private means upon the seven commands which he had held between the day he was made a commander and that on which he got his flag. This, however, is only the common case of an officer of good private means rising in his profession. But Sir John was also able to give us instances of the mortifications that occur to a poor man commanding a ship of war even after he has succeeded in raising the money absolutely sufficient to put to sea. Sir John had given a ship to an officer in these circumstances, and that officer writes to him:—"An American Commodore and other foreign ships were at anchor in the bay, when, of course, the usual civilities of calling, &c., were exchanged, and I was frequently invited to dine on board one or other of these ships, when I was at once placed in the painful and perplexing alternative of accepting these invitations without the meas of returning them, or refusing them and feeling ashamed to state the plain reason—that my country did not pay me sufficiently to return their hospitality." Other countries do not subject their naval service to such paltry indignity. Sir John Pakington contrasted the pay and allowances of our lieutenants and captains with those of the French service, and Sir John Elphinstone placed them side by side with those of the American service; and it is plain that neither France nor America thinks the duties of a naval officer can be efficiently performed upon the scale of pay which we allow.

As to the commission which Sir John Pakington and his supporters desired, we cannot believe that it would have been of any use. There is no dispute about the facts; they are notorious and they are scandalous. Our navy is afflicted with a moral apoplexy. There is a morbid determination of money to the head. What we want is, not a report of a commission—the waste paper baskets of the Admiralty are full of such reports,—but some comprehensive measure of naval reform. We want some scale of pay and allowance which shall enable a naval officer to live in moderate comfort so long as is doing our work, and to retire with a just recompense for his services as soon as he is past work. The present system effects exactly the opposite of this. Sir John Pakington can give us, and has given us, as good an exposition of existing evils as could be made by a dozen blue-books. The only pity is that he did not apply the remedy when he had the power. If, however, the service are to gain anything by Sir John's advocacy it will not be through the agency of a commission.

The *Morning Herald* on the same subject:—

The story is told of a well-known naval commander who was offered a seat in a Whig Board of Admiralty, that he declined the honour with the remark, that "he preferred remaining an honest man." The expression was a strong one, and doubtless not meant to convey all its literal interpretation would have implied. But it is not to be denied that Admiralty service, and especially Whig Admiralty service, requires so many sacrifices of feeling and conviction, such judicious silence, such stolid blindness, or such rose-coloured spectacles in a naval officer, that he must be a daring man who accepts it. When Lord Clarence Paget was a plain member of the House of Commons, what could exceed his painstaking vigilance in discovering wrongs to be remedied and errors to be set right? Everybody thought that with that distinguished admiral Secretary to the Admiralty the halcyon days of the navy should return. So lynx-eyed an observer must prove an able administrator; or, at least, if not endowed with administrative talent, he would turn out a staunch reformer and a true friend to his profession. But it is the old story. Office has hardened his heart, and stopped up his eyes and ears; and he is as thorough-going an official as if he had been brought up at the feet of Sir Charles Wood himself. Take the noble lord's own plan for promotion in the navy. Does any one imagine that Lord Clarence Paget, plain admiral and member for Sandwich, would have fathered such a scheme? There is scarcely a naval officer but feels that between the reforming admiral and the resistant secretary there is an impassable gulf, and, it may be, condoles with him over the cost of an official existence. Over the door of that chamber where the Whig Board of Admiralty sits there certainly might be inscribed, with some degree of appropriateness, "*Voi che intrata lasciate ogni—pietà.*"

What was there in Sir John Pakington's motion of Tuesday night that should have aroused the stern and uncompromising response which it met from the lips of the right hon. baronet's successor? Only a Whig official can doubt the existence of the discontent to which the late First Lord drew the attention of the Government, or can fail to perceive the mischievous results that are likely to ensue if this feeling be permitted to increase. Yet Lord Clarence Paget not only denies the fact of the discontent, but rebukes Sir Pakington for creating it; although, we venture to say, there is scarcely an officer in the Royal Navy who will not substantiate all the statements of the right hon. baronet. Sir M. Seymour, Sir J. Elphinstone, and Sir C. Napier bore testimony to the justice of Sir J. Pakington's remarks. It is a matter of common conversation in naval circles that the position of naval officers is yearly growing worse; and that jobbery, starving pay, and slow promotion, are driving from the profession a class of men from whom the very best of our officers have sprung, and making its highest commands the monopoly of wealth and political influence. But the Secretary to the Admiralty must give a reason for opposing Sir J. Pakington's motion; and therefore he denies the discontent. Of course, if universal satisfaction pervades all ranks of naval officers, from admirals to mates and masters' assistants, there is no need for a commission, and the few exceptional grumblers may fairly be left to the tender mercies of the Board of Admiralty.

Sir John Pakington's motion for a commission was, however, objected to for another reason, because, forsooth, it might lead to hopes that the Government would take the state of the navy into their serious consideration. But if the serious consideration is required, surely the sooner the commission sets about its work the better. We are living in critical times. Ten years ago nobody would have predicted that our military administration would have broken down so completely as it did in the Crimea. The navy was not then called upon for an equal display of its efficiency. But who can tell how soon it may be required to defend the honour of our flag? It will be too late to complain of our system when an enemy's fleet is in the Channel, and when we are in want of enterprising officers to man our fleet. Several cases were cited on Tuesday night, in which young and active officers were compelled to give up commands because the expenses of a command were beyond their means. Such cases we know are frequent. Can a system which leads to such results be perfect? Ought we not at least to try and improve it? If the facts adduced by Sir John Pakington and other authorities on Tuesday night can be gainsaid, the necessity for a commission may be doubted. But they are unhappily notorious, and the right hon. baronet's experience in the administration of the navy, and his efforts in behalf of the service, ought not to have been met with opposition. As it is, through a simple ebullition of jealousy, a really useful proposition has been negatived. Lord Clarence Paget must have all the honours to himself. Sir John Pakington is already far too popular with the navy and with the country generally, as a thoroughly honest, zealous, and able First Lord.

One thing is quite certain. All Lord Clarence Paget's uncourteous retorts will not mislead the public. The officers and men of the Royal Navy know well that no official for many years past has better proved his care for their interests than Sir John Pakington. If it were a question between the relative merits of the two officials, which it is not, there can be no doubt about the response that would be universally given. But Lord Clarence Paget's reputation was not at stake; and he has played but a very sorry part in arraying the strength of Government against a motion which promised so many advantages to the country.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The report of a hitch in the Cabinet, which I mentioned in my letter of Monday, receives additional confirmation each day since. It was then announced, in a style of quasi-official authority, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had left town for a visit to the Duchess of Sutherland, at Maidenhead; perhaps the announcement was made to account for the absence of the purse-bearer of the House of Commons at the most important statement made therein for many years, and which concerned immediately his arrangement of the British balance sheet. At any rate, Mr. Gladstone did not sit on the Treasury Bench on Monday evening. That his absence from town was fictitious was sufficiently proved by his presenting himself twice within the precincts of the House of Commons. On the first occasion he walked forward to the table, and, taking a paper therefrom, withdrew to that mysterious room behind the Speaker's chair, where members of the Ministry are sure to be found should they consider their presence in the House unsafe. Encouraged by the first visit having passed unnoticed, the Chancellor returned by the regular entrance, and for a few minutes taking up a position at the bar, then quietly withdrew. Mr. Disraeli at once smelt powder, and wishing to avert the explosion (?) kept asking throughout the evening what day her Majesty intended to propose the duty on paper. At first Pam. did not know; then he supposed Thursday next. At a later period, Sir Cornewall Lewis said the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not in his place, but when he was he could state when he proposed to bring on the question of the paper duties. Of course, the leader of the Opposition expressed the satisfaction he would have felt in having the opinion of the Chancellor on the wisdom of the course adopted in raising the money for national defences. Last night, when the House assembled, the Premier was absent, but Mr. Gladstone had taken up his position on the Treasury Bench. Mr. Disraeli wished to know when the promised resolution on the paper-duty would be proposed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not say, in the absence of the Prime Minister, what arrangements had been made for the conduct of public business. The leader of the Opposition, amid much laughter, then applied to the Foreign Secretary for information, who, to prove his intimate knowledge of the Premier's doings, assured the House that his noble friend had informed him that he meant to state the day that very night. During this entire time the Chancellor remained in the House; Lord Palmerston did not present himself. At length, Lord John Russell was observed to come forward to the Speaker's chair, and beckon to Mr. Gladstone, who thereupon went out, leaving the Treasury Bench to the occupation of Lord Clarence Paget and Mr. Brand. The Prime Minister and the Irish Secretary came in soon afterwards, and reigned sole monarchs the rest of the evening; but no intimation was given of the day on which the paper duties should be discussed. The general opinion is that the Premier still hopes to influence the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon the question, and avert a collision in the Government, but that Gladstone is insensible to his advances. The speech of the Prime Minister, on Monday night, seemed to give universal satisfaction, except to the Gladstone-Bright section. It was the British Lion refusing to lie down under the caresses of the member for Manchester; and, undoubtedly, the course taken by the latter must end, as did his protests against the Crimean war, in a diminution of any slight confidence which any part of the British public may have in his guidance. But, as Tommy Moore said,

"All that's bright must fade."

A trifling agitation against National Defences is trying to make itself heard amongst the aristocracy of the Tower Hamlets, and the refined neighbourhood of the Seven Dials; but public opinion is so decidedly against the idea of keeping up the cry of "Peace," in a direction where it exists not, that the meetings to support the Treaty mania will be disregarded.

The Maynooth College Bill was read a third time last night, and passed the House of Commons. Sir Edward Grogan divided the House on Monday night against the second clause, empowering the Commissioners of Public Works, with the sanction of the Treasury, to advance money for purposes of building and repairs on the security of the grant, and was supported by Mr. Vance, Hon. John Cole, and Mr. Antony Lefroy. Sir John Arnott, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Blake, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Butt, Viscount Castlerosse, Mr. Corbally, the Attorney-General, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Greene, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Pope Hennessy, Right Hon. Henry Herbert, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Lord Naas, Captain O'Connell, The O'Donohue, Lord Proby, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Russell, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Sullivan, and Col. Vandeleur voted against the amendment.

The official sheet has been issued this day, headed "Packet Service (Galway and America)," and containing the following:—1860-61—An estimate of the amount required under the contract for the conveyance of mails between Galway and ports in America, sixty thousand pounds. N.B.—The subsidy is at the rate of £78,000 a year, the amount required for 1860-61 being for ten months only.—S. Laing, Treasury Chambers, 23rd July, 1860."

Colonel French, last night, renewed his notice to bring in, next Tuesday, a bill to extend to Ireland all powers to make rules and regulations for the enrolment and organisation of Volunteer Corps which are now by law applicable to Great Britain.

Mr. Isaac Butt's Votes at Elections Bill seems likely to meet with decided opposition, as the following notice, by Mr. Deedes, would denote, in which he purposes, "on motion for going into committee on Votes at Election Bill, to move that this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said committee."

Mr. Hennessy gave notice that he would, on Friday night next, move for the following returns in reference to the Post Office in Ireland:—

"Post Office (Ireland)—Returns of all the post-offices in Ireland of every description which were taken in charge during the ten years ended the 31st day of December, 1859, stating in each case the revenue of the office, the salary of the postmaster, the total expense incurred by taking in charge, the cause, and, where the postmaster was a defaulter, the amount of his defalcation, the period that the office remained in charge, and where a new appointment was not made within a fortnight from an office being declared vacant, the cause of the delay;

"Of all railways used for the conveyance of mails; of mail coaches, mail cars, horse posts, and foot posts which were discontinued in Ireland, with the cost of each; of the reductions in expense effected by adopting new lines of post, or substituting cheaper conveyances, together with the additional savings of mail guards' wages and tolls consequent on such reductions and changes; the surveyor's districts to be given separately; showing the total sum saved in each, and stating the names of the district surveyors, during the seven years ended the 31st day of December, 1854;

"Of all salaries reduced in the the Post Office department in Ireland during the seven years ended the 21st day of December, 1854; stating the description of office, the original salary, the sum to which reduced, and whether the reduction was immediate or prospective on the next vacancy;

"Of all officers in the Post Office Department of the United Kingdom reported during the five years ended the 31st day of December, 1854, to be incompetent to discharge their duty efficiently, stating the nature of the office, amount of salary or yearly gross official income where composed partly of special allowances, length of service, and the decision of the Postmaster-General in each case;

"Of all officers placed upon retiring allowance from the Post Office Department in Ireland during the seven years ended the 31st day of December, 1855, stating in each case the date of first appointment, and, also, that when pensioned, the yearly amount of gross official income enjoyed at the latter time, and the sum granted as pension.

"And of all officers in the Post Office Department of the United Kingdom, whose salary was augmented during the seven years ended the 31st day of December, 1859; stating in each case the length of service, salary enjoyed at the time of its being increased, the additional sum granted, and by whom recommended for the consideration of the Postmaster-General."

The celebrated Gregory clause of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, disentitling the occupier of a quarter acre to relief was struck out last night, Mr. Gregory, who introduced the clause, being one of the Tellers against it. The Irish members who supported the retention of the clause were Mr. Peel Dawson, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Hume, Mr. Quinn, Mr. Torrens, Mr. George, and Mr. Vance. The members who supported its abolition were Sir John Acton, Sir John Arnott, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Bellew, Col. Bernard, Mr. Blake, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Corbally, the Attorney-General, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Greene, Lord Claud Hamilton, Viscount Hamilton (Donegal), Mr. M'Cann, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Maguire, Right Hon. W. Monsell, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Right Hon. More O'Ferrall, Mr. Russell, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Hennessy and Mr. Gregory.

The committee of the Lords to whom the Irish Tramways Bill has been referred consist of the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Derby, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Mayo, Earl of Lucan, Earl of Ducie, Earl of Donoughmore, Lord de Vesci, Lord Lifford, Viscount Eversley, Lord Boyle, Earl of Besborough, Lord Redesdale, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Longford, Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Monteagle of Brandon, and the Earl of Gosford.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will, on Tuesday next, call attention to the affairs of Syria.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday Evening.

To-day was a red-letter day in the calendar of many of the young lady votaries of fashion; it was the last Wednesday promenade in the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park—the very pleasantest of all the ceremonies imposed by habit on Londoners who go about hunting pleasure down for six months in the year. None are admitted but Fellows and their friends, and the private demand for tickets is generally amazing. The weather to-day was fine, and the Gardens were crowded to excess.

There was a rumour in town this afternoon that Garibaldi had landed on the mainland. His recent movements look like it, for the advance on Messina was probably a feint; but the rumour is, in all likelihood, only the anticipation of the telegram through Mr. Reuter's office to that effect, to be received to-morrow or next day. What is to be the end of this Southern Italian imbroglio no one can say. As far as words go, the young King seems to talk Italianism and Constitutionalism as glibly as Count Cavour, himself; the misfortune is that no one can believe him. If Garibaldi land his throne is gone, unless the old French saying, "There is nothing certain but the unforeseen," comes again into play, and some *denouement*, entirely unexpected now, untie this knotty point of Italian politics. Garibaldi writes and talks as if Sicily and even Naples, are only steps to Rome and Venetia. If so, the Italian troubles commenced last year are only just begun.

The Syrian is another question just beginning to disturb Lord John's slumber. It is certainly as ugly, in all points of view, as it well can be. Of the horrible state of Mount Lebanon there can be no doubt, but the question remains whether French troops in Syria is the best way of settling the matter. It seems also certain that the presence of a large European force will still further precipitate the disorganisation of Turkey. Every Christian race subjected to her sway will take heart, and imagine the day is at length come for a change of rulers. Then, with Russia waiting, Austria almost powerless, Prussia, as usual, doubtful, and French intentions more than suspected, what can England do; and, last and gravest question of all, who is to have Constantinople?

The sittings of the House of Commons are getting so late that a bill must be brought in to pension the widows and orphans of statesmen and newspaper reporters. Three o'clock, quarter past three, and ten minutes past three, have been the hours of adjournment this week.

A shocking accident has occurred down at Lewes. A surgeon, out of practice, has accidentally poisoned his own mother, by an overdose of prussic acid. The *Globe*, this evening, instances the greater precautions taken in Ireland, in the matter of sale of medicines, as an example for England.

The Commons committee on Civil Service Appointments (nominated some months ago on the motion of Mr. Pope Hennessy) has agreed to its report; but the document is not as yet published. I understand, while it approves of the principle of open competition, it indicates that there seem difficulties in its practical application. It recommends that situations should be grouped, so that in all cases of competition there should be a greater number of places, and a greater number of candidates. This would be an improvement—simplifying the process, and tending to redress occasional injustice to individuals.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pressure on our space has compelled us to hold over until to-morrow several letters from correspondents.

THE LATE RIOT AT LURGAN.—We understand that her Majesty will issue a special commission to Lurgan, to try the prisoners who have been sent for trial on charge of riot at that place.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, JULY 25.

The Queen, Prince Consort, and Princess Alice, rode on horseback, yesterday, attended by Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Her Majesty has received a telegraphic message, dated this morning, at Potsdam, announcing that her Royal Highness the Princess Royal's condition is most satisfactory, and that the infant Princess is perfectly well.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has consented to lay the foundation stone of a new church at Kingston Vale, near the Robin Hood Gate, on Monday next.

Lord John Russell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has nominated the Rev. Richard Marrack Rowe, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and Theological Tutor of Queen's College, Birmingham, to the British Chaplaincy at Alexandria.

Sir Charles Domville, Bart., the Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis, Hon. Strange Jocelyn, Colonel Baget, Major Foster, and Captain Goff, have arrived at Brighton, for the Goodwood Races.

Mr. Corbally, M.P., is prolonging his stay at 32, Oriental-place, Brighton.

Isaac Butt, Esq., M.P., has passed through Dublin, *en route* to Omagh, to conduct the defence of the prisoner Holden.

Captain Mervyn Archdall, M.P., is at present staying at Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh.

Captain Palmer, M.P., is expected to arrive at his shooting-box, in Mayo, about the middle of August.

Miss Lindsay, of Hollymount, is shortly to be married to Mr. Shaw Taylor.

THANKS.

FOR THE POOR OF ERRIS.—Sir James Dombrain begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—From the Rev. L. Dowdall, £2 8s. 6d.; the Editor of the *Daily Express*, £2 5s.; Mrs. Thomas Ford, £1. These sums have been sent direct to Mr. Edwards, and will not be brought into the account of the sums received by Sir James, as the funds placed at his disposal have, in his opinion, been ample to meet the distress in the localities for which he appealed to the public; and for their ready response he begs to return his best thanks.

ARMY.

HALF-YEARLY INSPECTION OF THE TROOPS, BIRR GARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARSONSTOWN, 26TH JULY.—The depots of the 2nd battalion 1st Royals, 1st battalion 21st Fusiliers, 40th, 58th, and 65th Regiments, comprising the garrison here, were yesterday inspected by General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B., attended by Major Page, Aide-de-Camp.

On the arrival of the General on the parade ground, adjoining the barrack, precisely at two o'clock, the troops, under the command of Colonel Smith, C.B., the commandant of the garrison, having formed in line, gave the customary salute, and proceeded to march past in slow, and subsequently in quick time. The various and complicated evolutions incidental to battalion drill were then executed with admirable precision, and occupying in their performance upwards of an hour and a half. This was succeeded by a series of light infantry manœuvres, forming battalion and companies' squares, and firing on each formation. This concluded the drill portion of the day, and next followed the inspection, which continued a considerable time, the General being most particular in his examination of each man's arms, accoutrements, clothing, and necessaries. Immediately afterwards he adjourned, with his aide-de-camp, to the orderly room, and there inspected the battalion officers and companies' books, and saw the men for discharge. This day Sir Frederick arrived in barrack at 10 a.m., inspected the battalion in review order, witnessed their being put through the bayonet exercise, afterwards the sword drill, rifle instruction, &c. He expressed himself at the conclusion as highly pleased, both with the drill and the appearance of the men generally. He leaves this evening for Templemore.

General Lord Clyde, G.C.B., arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon. After paying a visit to the naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice Admiral H. W. Bruce, at the Admiralty-house in the dockyard, his lordship embarked on board the Sprightly, paddle steamer, Master Commander Allen, and proceeded to Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty.

Among the other stores to be forwarded to China, the Government has decided upon despatching complete sets of telegraph apparatus, with the wires necessary for about 80 miles of telegraph, which will be laid down in the districts occupied by the British forces. A sufficient staff of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers, selected from the Military Telegraph School at the Royal Engineer establishment, Chatham, will also be sent to China to superintend the fixing of the wires, and to work the apparatus.

The following officers and troops are ordered to embark on board the Surrey, for Calcutta—viz., Ensign A. P. Hutchinson, Ensign W. H. Adams, and 63 men of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 1st battalion; Major B. Walton, Ensign B. P. Brombead, and 81 men of the 48th Regiment; Lieutenant J. W. Mitchell, Ensign A. F. Kidston, and 100 men of the 42d Royal Highlanders; Captain T. S. Robin, Ensign C. S. Chapman, 88 men, and an armourer, of the 54th Regiment; Lieutenant H. F. Daniell, Ensign A. J. Backle, Ensign A. S. Leatham, and 93 men of the 75th Regt.; Lieutenant Nicholas, Royal Artillery; and Staff Assistant Surgeon J. S. Joyner.

The War Department steamer Lord Panmure, H. J. Moore, Master Commander, from Woolwich, has sailed from Tilbury Fort, laden with 6,492 quarter barrels and 100 barrels of powder and ammunition, weighing 250 tons, the largest amount ever embarked in bulk on board a vessel of the service.

NAVY.

The following appointments were made on Wednesday at the Admiralty:—John Jarvis, master, to the Imaun; Henry W. Masterman, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Arrogant for disposal.

Her Majesty's iron screw steam storeship Industry, Master Commander George J. Hodges, has arrived at Woolwich from Rio de Janeiro; officers and crew all well.

A new four gun screw steamer is ordered to be laid down on No. 6 slip at Chatham dockyard.

The Perseverance screw troopship, Commander Power, sailed from Portsmouth on Wednesday, for the West Indies. She takes out a few supernumeraries for the ships on the station.

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock a.m.

IMPORTANT DECREE OF GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi, before leaving, published a decree, ordering that all the acts of the Government should be performed in the name of Victor Emmanuel.

The Dictator delegated his powers to Siretori, as was anticipated, who will conduct the Government during his absence.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT TOEPLITZ.

TOEPLITZ, JULY 26.—The two Sovereigns were cheered by crowds yesterday evening. They afterwards appeared at Count Clary's palace, and expressed their thanks.

This morning the Prussian inhabitants were received by the Prince Regent, who, in his reply to an address, said that he intended to keep the path which he had chosen for the welfare of Prussia, Germany, and Europe.

To-day a grand dinner took place at the residence of the Emperor.

MALTREATMENT AND VIOLENCE OF THE IRISH AT ROME.

All the intelligence received from Rome in the German journals confirms the accounts of the violent conduct of the Irish military. They are a cause of the utmost perplexity. For the sake of peace their pay is largely increased. They complain of the contempt with which they are regarded and treated by the Italians.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

Parliamentary papers relating to Syria were issued yesterday morning. Sir H. Bulwer writes, at the end of June, that not a week had passed during the preceding twelve months that he had not called the attention of the Porte to the state of Syria. From these official accounts it appears that the Turkish Pashas connived at if they did not encourage the massacres.

SICILY—THREE BATTLES—GARIBALDI VICTORIOUS.

Telegraphic despatches have been received, dated the 17th, which state that there had been three engagements near Messina. In the first and second, Garibaldi's forces suffered severely; in the third, the fight lasted more than two hours, with a well-maintained firing. The Royalists had bombs and cannon, with position well chosen. Two charges with the bayonet, on the part of Garibaldi's men, under General Medici, decided the day. The enemy retired to Malezzo.

SYRIAN MASSACRES.

MARSEILLES, JULY 26TH.—Letters from Constantinople announce that fresh violences have been perpetrated at Aleppo, Orfa, and other places in Asia. It has again been confirmed that the Turkish soldiers took part in the massacre of the Christians.

by lease or permission of plaintiff—his Lordship directed a verdict for plaintiff for £36 13s and 4d, with liberty for defendant to move court above to enter verdict for defendant. The substantial verdict for machinery, realised at upwards of one thousand pounds, was for defendant. This closed the assizes here. Judge Ball leaves for Dublin by express train to-morrow (Friday) morning.

SICILY.

PALERMO, JULY 24 (VIA GENOA).—In the engagements before Milazzo, on the 16th and 17th, the Neapolitans had 550 put *hors de combat*.

Garibaldi attacked the town of Milazzo on the 20th with the bayonet, and, after a desperate combat, the Neapolitans withdrew to the citadel.

Depretis, the Sardinian agent, arrived at Palermo on the 21st instant. He proceeded at once to the camp. Siretori assumed the Dictatorship during the short absence of Garibaldi.

NAPLES, JULY 26.—The statement that the whole of Sicily had been evacuated by the Neapolitan troops is premature. Messina is still held by the Neapolitans.

NEAPOLITAN EMBASSY TO PIEDMONT.

TURIN, JULY 26.—The official Piedmontese *Gazette* announces that the Neapolitan plenipotentiaries yesterday presented their credentials to his Majesty.

ROYALIST MOVEMENTS IN SICILY.

Letters have been received from Sicily, stating that General Clary had only evacuated the outposts and the town of Messina, and had concentrated his corps d'armee in the citadel. The remainder of the troops have been despatched to Calabria.

FRANCE.

Advices from Toulon state that naval preparations are still being actively carried on.

INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—It is stated that the assent of the Porte to the European intervention in Syria has been received here. The other Powers have likewise acceded. It is stated that England will despatch none but naval forces to Syria, and that the French expeditionary corps will soon receive orders to embark. The representatives of the Five Great Powers were to have signed the convention to-day for regulating the expedition.

THE EXPORT TRADE.

The Board of Trade Returns, issued yesterday, show that the value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in the month of June last was £9,236,454, being a decrease of £1,429,437, as compared with the same month last year. The comparison of the six months ending June 30, is more favourable, being £62,919,989 against £63,003,159 in the same period of last year.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Prisons (Scotland), the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland), the Postage, Army and Navy, the Party Emblem (Ireland) and the Highways Rates Continuance Bills, were read a second time.

The Titles to Land (Scotland), the Queen's Prisons, the Herring Fisheries (Scotland), and the Felony and Misdemeanour Bills, were read a third time and passed.

The Census (Ireland and England), the Tithe Commutation, and the Oxford University Bills were read a third time and passed.

BERMUDA CONVICT STATION.

The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the deplorable state of the convicts at Bermuda, and trusted a searching inquiry would be ordered by the Government.

Earl GRANVILLE said that an inquiry was now in progress, and the Government would indicate the course they proposed to adopt.

ADJUTANTS OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Replying to a question from Earl FORTESCUE,

Earls GREY and RIPON stated that the Government had it in consideration to grant an increased allowance to adjutants in volunteer corps; but they did not propose to make any grant for the payment of permanent sergeants, except in the case of those corps of mounted volunteers whose members were not sufficient to require the services of adjutants. The present number enlisted was 140,000.

Lord VIVIAN feared that if the Government did not act more liberally they would lose before long the greater part of the volunteers. He suggested that they be divided into two classes, one of which to be armed and equipped at the expense of the country.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH proposed that a vote of 1s. 2d. per pound should be levied, at the discretion of the justices of the peace, upon the different districts in order to pay for adjutants and other training expenses.

After a few remarks from Lords HARDINGE and MELVILLE,

Earl GRANVILLE maintained that it would be most distructive to the spirit of the volunteer movement to deprive it of its Volunteer character. The subject then dropped, and

Their lordships adjourned at 8-35 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

In the morning sitting,

The Militia Bill was read a third time and passed. The Gas Metropolis, and Ecclesiastic Court Bill passed through committee.

In the evening sitting,

The Gas Metropolis Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MR. BRIGHT AGAINST NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Mr. BRIGHT gave notice that, on Monday, when the question of the National Defences came before the House, he should move, as an amendment, a resolution to the effect that, having regard to the £29,900,000, which sum the House had either voted or is prepared to vote for our military and naval expenditure; and likewise to the sum of £3,800,000 to be voted for the Chinese expedition, the House would postpone the consideration of our National Defences till a future period.

PAPER DUTY BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that he should bring forward the Paper Duty Bill on Monday week.

SPIRIT DUTIES.

In reply to Mr. BRIGHT,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that the increase of the spirit duties, as proposed, was permanent, and not subject to the annual revision of Parliament.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether any proposition had been made to her Majesty's Government by the special Envoy of the Neapolitan Government lately arrived here, that the English Government should join with the other Powers in imposing and endorsing an armistice for six months between the Neapolitan and Sicilian Governments under Garibaldi, and whether her Majesty's Government have any intention of entertaining any such proposal?

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that before answering the question he would complete his answer to a question on the same subject, made on a previous occasion. The aide-de-camp sent to Garibaldi by the King of Sardinia bore a message proposing a truce with the Neapolitan Government, and begging Garibaldi not to make any attack on the mainland. This message was in perfect accordance with the views of her Majesty's Government.

In reply to the immediate question, the Neapolitan Government had requested the mediation of Great Britain, for the purpose of stopping the progress of Garibaldi, on the condition that if Garibaldi refused, the forces of France and England should be used to compel him to that proposition. Her Majesty's Government had declined to accede.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord PALMERSTON, amid some amusement, moved that on all Tuesdays during the session after the next, Government orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motions.

Mr. B. DISRAELI would not throw any difficulty in the way of the Government, but in return he thought that Government should show itself more ready than it had done in facilitating the discussion of public measures. The delay of the Paper Duty Bill especially would cause serious inconvenience. He suggested that next Tuesday should be a Government night, and the bill then introduced.

Mr. J. FARQUHAR could only account for the delay in bringing forward the bill either by serious dissensions in the Cabinet or grave complications with France.

Other speakers declared their inability to understand why a bill of such importance was delayed till the attendance of a full House [was impossible?]

Lord PALMERSTON said, that in face of so many complications, he should adhere to his original proposition.

Further discussion on the business of the House having ensued,

Sir J. PAKINGTON protested, in his turn, against the delay of the Paper Duty Bill, which looked as if the Government was waiting till the Conservatives had left town.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said an unbroken evening ought to be left to the discussion of the bill, and that could not be secured before the day proposed, until which they could not be sure that the subject of fortifications would be disposed of.

After some discussion,

The motion of Lord PALMERSTON was agreed to.

INDIA.

On the question that the House go into committee on the European Force India Bill,

Mr. HENNESSY moved that it be an instruction to the committee that the half of all vacancies to be filled up in ranks of the European commissioned officers of her Majesty's line or local troops, serving in India, be allowed to the sons or orphans of officers, line or local, or the sons or orphans of her Majesty's Civil Service of India, who have served in India, and who shall have passed the prescribed examination; and that the remaining vacancies be filled up by open competition, the successful competitors to pass through one of the Royal Military Colleges.

The motion was seconded by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE,

Mr. HERBERT submitted that the proposition of the hon. member would neither benefit the persons whom he wished to favour nor the Indian Army itself.

Colonel Sykes, Sir De Lacy Evans, and Sir T. Colebrook, supported the resolution.

After a few words from Sir C. WOOD, the House divided, and the resolution was negatived by a majority of 73 to 15.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make a provision for the future regulation, discipline, and patronage of the European service in India. The hon. member entered into details respecting the management and discipline of the Indian army.

Sir DE LACY EVANS seconded the resolution, and commented upon the loose manner in which Indian questions were discussed in the House, and settled by the Government.

Sir M. FARQUHARSON defended the conduct of the Company's English soldiers, who demanded re-enlistment, on being transferred to the Queen's service. He defended the resolution.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON assented, observing that the Ministry attached great importance to the bill, and hinted that their patience was inexhaustible, and that they were ready to sit until Christmas.

Mr. HORSMAN asked why the bill was considered more important than those the Government had already abandoned? Whom was it to please? What interest was it intended to serve?

Mr. J. MILNES believed that hon. members did not understand the subject on which they were called on to decide. Long study would be required to enable them to arrive at any clear comprehension, and the more they knew of the proposed measure, the less he thought they wanted it.

Mr. J. B. SMITH, concurring in his opinion, recommended the postponement of the bill to another session.

After a few words from Colonel Sykes and Mr. Newdegate, the debate was adjourned till this (Friday) evening.

The East India Stock Transfer Bill was read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Senior Members of Council Bill was also read a second time, as was the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill. The order for the committal of Theatre and Public Houses Bill was discharged, and the bill withdrawn.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at 2-15 a.m.

GOODWOOD RACES.

Ninth Biennial—Northern Light beat Emily Findon; Dundee, 1st.
Eighth Biennial—Mouravieff, 1st. Three ran.
Goodwood Cup—Sweetstance, 1st; Guitar, 2nd; Zouave, 3rd.

ST. LEGER.

4 to 1 agst Wizard and Thormanby; 8 agst Sweetsance and Wallace; 10 agst Umpire (all taken).

WOOL SALES, JULY 26.—Sales well attended, and nearly the whole of the wool offered changed hands, steadily at very full prices.

[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH].

ANTRIM ASSIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Belfast, Thursday Evening.

ACTION FOR DILAPIDATION OF DISTILLERY.

Wilson v. Barnett.

At nine o'clock the jury in this case, on the first issue—whether ten pounds lodged in court by defendant for dilapidation was sufficient—returned a verdict for sixty-five pounds above amount lodged. On second issue—whether distillery, machinery, and utensils were property of plaintiff or defendant—they returned a verdict for defendant. On third issue—whether defendant held premises from 1st November, 1859, till 1st March, 1860,

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In consequence of a number of police being brought into the county of Fermanagh, previous to the 1st and until the 12th July, without the slightest necessity, and without the concurrence or knowledge of the lieutenant and magistracy of that loyal county, a very numerous meeting was convened of the magistrates, by the Earl of Erne, and but one feeling of indignation was expressed at this unprecedented pretension of the police-officer.

The observations of Chief Justice Monahan to the Grand Jury of Fermanagh, has excited very painful feeling amongst the grand panel of that county.

A PEOPLE'S PARK.—There is a rumour that £15,000 has been put down by one of our merchant princes for the purchase of a people's park in Dundee.

THE REVIEW AT BERLIN.—On the occasion of the royal review at Brussels on Saturday, Lady Howard de Walden was particularly remarked for her dress, which, like that of the Duchess of Brabant, combined the three colours of Belgium, although in less dazzling exuberance than in the toilet of the fair Austrian Princess. The attention and mark of sympathy on the part of the wife of the English Minister was evidently most pleasing to the Belgians.

THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.—ROME, JULY 17.—The last detachment of Irish marched out of Rome yesterday morning, and the whole brigade is now at or on its way to Spoleto. Many of the men were reluctant to march, but the persuasive bayonets of the Swiss convinced them of the necessity of leaving their beds at the early hour customary for military movements. On Sunday morning about 150 men, belonging (now no more) to the Irish brigade, were sent down by train to Civita Vecchia, and put on board the French steamer for Marseilles. These men are sent back to Ireland, and at the expense of the Papal Government, having obtained their discharge for various motives. Sixty-four have been declared unfit for service by the medical officer, and 40 have been discharged *en masse*, having belonged to the Irish Constabulary; but whether from that fact, or from their own dislike to serve on terms so far inferior to what they had been accustomed to, I am not able to say. Perhaps it was considered that, as they belonged to a superior class to the majority of the recruits, their discontent might prove a dangerous example for the rest of the men. It now remains to be seen whether the 1,100 or 1,200 Irishmen subjected to General de Lamoriciere's military manipulations at Spoleto will quietly don their uniforms and learn their trade. Many will do so, no doubt, and become excellent soldiers, but that many others will not consent to do so, without a struggle, is evident from the fact that letters are continually being received at the British Consulate here, from men belonging to the Irish brigade quartered at Spoleto, begging for assistance in obtaining their release, upon the ground, principally, that the writers had not signed any engagement nor intended to do so. The formulas presented to the men for signature are not all of the same tenor—some binding them to unconditional service, and others to a term of four years. Of this latter kind is that dated at Malines, engaging recruits for the Pope's service in the name of the Grand Priory of Ireland of the Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and placing them on the same footing, with regard to pay, clothing, &c., as the soldiers of the other foreign regiments in the service of his Holiness. The obligation becomes void on the soldier's part, should the regiment, by an admixture of other elements, cease to be essentially Irish.—*Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

A SICILIAN HEROINE.—A Palermo letter gives the following anecdote of a Sister of Charity:—"A young patriot, named Francisco Riso, was killed on the 4th of April, during a popular demonstration which took place before Garibaldi's arrival. On the 20th of April, his father, Giovanni Riso, sixty years old, was shot by the Bourbon soldiers, without so much as the form of a trial. On the very day that Garibaldi entered Palermo, a young and beautiful nun, Ignacia Riso, the sister and daughter of the two Risos above-named, left the convent, and amidst a shower of balls and grapeshot, a cross in one hand and a poniard in the other, placed herself at the head of Garibaldi's column, crying, 'Down with the Bourbons! Death to the tyrant! Vengeance!' She kept her place as long as the fighting lasted, and her courageous attitude electrified the volunteers. Ever since that day the name of Ignacia Riso has been held sacred. When she passes in the street the soldiers bow her, and bless her with the most profound respect. Garibaldi himself pays her great attention, and loves her as if she were his own daughter."

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A singular instance of feline affection occurred on Friday evening, at the residence of William Sutcliffe, pointsman, Dobroyd. Mr. Sutcliffe for some time has kept a small French black curly dog and a favourite cat. The two were inseparable companions, and on the above afternoon pussy passed over the railway lines to visit some friends at Dobroyd. Not returning soon enough, the dog set off to seek her, and in crossing the line was run over and killed by a train. The cat shortly afterwards returned, and, seeing how matters stood, died the same evening.—*Leeds Mercury.*

UNIFORM TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.—A prospectus has been issued of the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company for introducing a system of electric communication on the post-office principle of a uniform charge, irrespective of distance. The rate proposed is a shilling for a short message to any part of the United Kingdom. Mr. Allen's patents are to be used, and these, it is alleged, effect a saving in labour which will greatly reduce the working expenses. The capital of the company is to be £150,000, in shares of 6*l.* each.

AGREEABLE TAXATION.—The expenses of the Chinese war are to be met by an augmented spirit duty. Ah! this is as it should be. After plunging the nation in despondency by increasing the income tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer exercises a kind discretion in raising our spirits.—*Punch.*

IRISH COMMITTEE OF THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Irish committee, held on Tuesday last, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved—"That the Irish members, of all shades and parties, be respectfully and earnestly requested to attend in their places in Parliament, to lend their aid in confirming the Postal Subsidy, granted by the late Government, in support of this great national undertaking, on the faith of which a large number of all classes of our countrymen have invested their capital, and a fleet of magnificent steam ships have been built, according to plans insisted on by the admiralty, and which, should this subsidy be withheld, are unsuited for other purposes, and consequently will entail an enormous loss on our unfortunate shareholders, many of whom have embarked there all in this undertaking."

THE NEW STEAMSHIP LEINSTER.—SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—This splendid vessel, built for the passage between Holyhead and Dublin, arrived here yesterday afternoon from the Thames, performing the voyage round at a rate of speed which fully justified the expectations entertained of her, and equalled that attained on Saturday, when she made a run from Gravesend to the Nore and back, as reported in the IRISH TIMES of Monday. The Leinster started from Gravesend on Wednesday at 5 a.m., and passed the Nore at 5 55, the North Foreland at 7 27, the South Foreland at 8 20, Dungeness at 9 25, Beachy Head at 11 15, and the Owers Light, at 1 32 p.m. She slowed her engines off Spithead at 2 23 p.m., and stopped 33 minutes for a pilot, whom she took in off Fort Monckton, and the voyage at 3 p.m., passing the Calshot Light at 3 coming into dock at 5 45. She arrived here at of high water and steamed direct into the gravwhere she is now berthed. The run from to the Nab was made in 9 hours 27 minutes, al running time from Gravesend to Calshot iles) was 9 hours 51 minutes, being faster urs than the voyage has ever previously ster is to be taken to Stoke's Bay her official trial at the measured mile Government authorities. This the general interest and admiobject of persons, including many mbers of the Legislature, and a with steam-pipebuilding and the ship ted her during the day.

MURDER.—Sergeant Williamson, active force, has arrived at Road, d with Mr. Inspector Whicher, constable, and other officers of igating the late tragic affair. Mr. sed child and of Miss Conharged with the murder, tor, Mr. William Dunne, of order to visit the prisoner, ool at Devizes on Sunday the feelings of the father unable to understand the inis being made by the and to find if possible ing to Miss Constance burnt, it is secreted house, and, with the of the village to assist issued, offering a reg the nightdress and ow supposed by per- on the matter that was to have thrown

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SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held on yesterday—

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

The other members present were—Andrew Rogers, Thomas W Falkner, Edmond Lawless, Cornelius Shannon, John Ousley Bonsall, D V C; John Byrne, John Draper, George G. Place, J P; George Sykes, Maurice Connor, George Austin, Henry Kingsmill, John Keogh, W B Fottrell, Thomas Dockrell, Patrick Whelan, Samuel Warren, John H Askins, Francis Dowling.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, 2,158; admitted during the week, 104; discharged, 106; died, 9; remaining on last Saturday, 2,129. Of this number 993 were sick and infirm, 269 healthy adults, 519 healthy children, and 360 aged and healthy. On out-door relief list, 255.

ROTUNDO GARDENS—SERIOUS OUTRAGE.

A large placard has been circulated through the city for some days past announcing that the acrobat, Signor Nicolo Duvalli, was to ascend a height of over one hundred feet upon a rope stretched from a remote end of the Rotundo Gardens to the dome of the Hospital. The performance was to have been given for the benefit of the Lying-in Hospital. Accordingly, long before the gates were thrown open, a vast crowd of persons lined the sides of Rutland-square, apparently in the highest state of excitement. The moment admission was given to a few, the rest, all of one accord, commenced to scale the railings, and owing to there being but some half-dozen policemen present to preserve order, the Gardens were in a few minutes thronged in every part by a boisterous and unruly mob of persons. Some of them immediately proceeded to drag down the cords which supported the main rope, and then such of the people as had paid, came forward to demand their money back. The request being acceded to, the mob became desperately incensed, and called for Duvalli to ascend the rope. He came in front of the steps, and endeavoured, amidst great excitement, to explain the impossibility of his doing so, as the fastenings had been removed, and his balance-pole maliciously broken. This explanation, however, appeared rather to increase the anger of the crowd than otherwise, and they at once began to fling stones at the windows, 12 panes in which were broken. They also smashed one of the doors. With great difficulty Duvalli escaped into the house, where, by the kind permission of the hospital authorities, he was permitted to remain, in order to protect his life. He was kept closely concealed in the porter's lodge inside the railings, fronting Britain-street, around which the mob congregated in large numbers. For some time it was feared they would break through the gate, but by a prompt and ready means, suggested by some women in the institution, a copious discharge of water thrown upon them, ultimately dispersed them, saturated with wet. In this manner, after a great deal of trouble, comparative order was restored, and Signor Duvalli was enabled to effect his escape, by privately stealing out when the attention of the crowd was directed towards two of of their companions who had been arrested. We understand the hospital authorities had nothing to say to the arrangements made, the suggestion of the performance being given for charity having originated entirely from Signor Duvalli, who, it appears, was to have performed under the patronage of the Lord Mayor. The arrangements could not have been more discreditably carried out, and it is to be hoped that when such exhibitions again take place in these gardens, which have so recently been the scene of a similar disgraceful outrage at the Sayers and Heenan performance, the police authorities may be called upon to interfere in preserving the peace and protecting human life.

ABOLITION OF OCTROIS IN BELGIUM.

The Belgian papers bring full accounts of the congratulations tendered to King Leopold on the twenty-ninth anniversary of his reign. They also tell of a joy for which they are pining in Paris. It was at midnight on Friday that the law for the abolition of octrois came into force in Belgium. At Brussels at that hour a vast crowd assembled on the Boulevards to witness the demolition of the barriers; and when the workmen began the people went to their aid, crying "Long live the King!" In about two hours the operation was completed. Bonfires were made of the woodwork of the octroi offices, and the great part of the enclosure of the Porte de Hal was carried in triumph to the residence of the Minister of Finance, and there burned amidst cries for the King and the Minister.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1861.

A general meeting of artists and art manufacturers was held yesterday, in the Lecture Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, for the purpose of considering the expediency of holding an exhibition of arts and art manufactures in the ensuing year.

On the motion of Dr. Waller,

[The chair was taken by MR. ARCHIBALD WEST, of College-green.]

Dr. Waller stated the object of the meeting. He said it was called to entertain a proposal which was made some time since to the Council of the Royal Dublin Society. This proposition came from gentlemen interested in art and art manufacture in Ireland, and their notion was that an exhibition of works of that character should be held on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, in May, 1861, and the following months. It was scarcely necessary for him to inform those present that, actuated by that spirit which always characterised the Royal Dublin Society when the interests of native art and native industry were to be promoted, the council gave the proposition their most cordial assent and support. (Hear, hear.) The Royal Dublin Society, however, were unable, by themselves, to undertake a work of such magnitude, and they therefore, determined upon appealing to the citizens for cooperation and support. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Waller then proceeded to refer to the great success which had attended the triennial exhibitions of the Royal Dublin Society, the last of which was held in 1850, and pointed to the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, and to that of 1853 in Dublin, as illustrating the great benefits which they had conferred on art and art manufactures. In connexion with the Dublin Exhibition he paid a high compliment to the public spirit and enterprise of Mr. Dargan. He begged it to be understood that the proposed exhibition was not intended to interfere with the exhibition next year in the Royal Hibernian Academy; but, on the contrary, he believed it would be a material benefit to it. (Hear, hear.) For the carrying out of the Exhibition of 1861, it was estimated that a guarantee fund of £5,000 would be amply sufficient to meet all contingencies, and that the subscription of each individual should be limited to £100, so that if loss should by possibility be the result, the per centage on each subscriber would fall comparatively light. (Hear, hear.) But he might state to the meeting that he had satisfied himself loss was out of the question. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Waller next referred to the great progress which art manufacture had made in this country, and drew attention to the Lord Lieutenant's speech in Cork on the subject. As illustrative of the confidence which the people of Ireland had in the Royal Dublin Society, and of the love of art which, through its instrumentality, had been diffused, he read a letter from the Arts Aid Society of San Francisco, from Mr. William Macann, in which he stated that the object of the society was to promote and foster Irish genius, and to pay the expenses of a native Irish artist, while he pursued his study in painting or sculpture in Italy. The writer enclosed a cheque for £50, with a promise to forward a similar further sum before the end of the year; and stated that the body on whose behalf he communicated, had appointed the Council of the Royal Dublin Society to select the student whom they would send to Italy. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Waller concluded by observing on the true spirit of nationality and patriotism which this letter evidenced, and resumed his seat loudly applauded.

Mr. H. Fry proposed the first resolution, which declared that in the opinion of the meeting the exhibition should be held on the society's premises in May, 1861, and the succeeding summer months.

Mr. Gilbert Sanders having seconded the resolution, it was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. Ferguson moved a resolution calling on the citizens to subscribe a guarantee fund of £5,000.

Mr. Finlay seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*

Several other resolutions, referring to matters of detail having been passed, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

Mr. Catterson Smith moved the fourth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. George Yeates. He observed upon the fact of the Exhibition and that of the Royal Hibernian Academy occurring at the same time, and stated he considered it would be exceedingly selfish to undertake a work of such magnitude, and they therefore, determined upon appealing to the citizens for co-operation and support. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Waller then proceeded to refer to the great success which had attended the triennial exhibitions of the Royal Dublin Society, the last of which was held in 1850, and pointed to the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, and to that of 1853 in Dublin, as illustrating the great benefits which they had conferred on art and art manufactures. In connexion with the Dublin Exhibition he paid a high compliment to the public spirit and enterprise of Mr. Dargan. He begged it to be understood that the proposed exhibition was not intended to interfere with the exhibition next year in the Royal Hibernian Academy; but, on the contrary, he believed it would be a material benefit to it. (Hear, hear.) For the carrying out of the Exhibition of 1861, it was estimated that a guarantee fund of £5,000 would be amply sufficient to meet all contingencies, and that the subscription of each individual should be limited to £100, so that if loss should by possibility be the result, the per centage on each subscriber would fall comparatively light. (Hear, hear.) But he might state to the meeting that he had satisfied himself loss was out of the question. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Waller next referred to the great progress which art manufacture had made in this country, and drew attention to the Lord Lieutenant's speech in Cork on the subject. As illustrative of the confidence which the people of Ireland had in the Royal Dublin Society, and of the love of art which, through its instrumentality, had been diffused, he read a letter from the Arts Aid Society of San Francisco, from Mr. William Macann, in which he stated that the object of the society was to promote and foster Irish genius, and to pay the expenses of a native Irish artist, while he pursued his study in painting or sculpture in Italy. The writer enclosed a cheque for £50, with a promise to forward a similar further sum before the end of the year; and stated that the body on whose behalf he communicated, had appointed the Council of the Royal Dublin Society to select the student whom they would send to Italy. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Waller concluded by observing on the true spirit of nationality and patriotism which this letter evidenced, and resumed his seat loudly applauded.

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mind of the public, that many would be attracted to the Academy's Exhibition. He then moved that in the event of there being a clear surplus, after paying all expenses, said surplus should be devoted to such public purposes as the society shall determine. Should the receipts not cover the expenditure, the deficiency is to be made good by the guarantors, in proportion to their subscriptions.

Mr. Austin, in the absence of Mr. Thomas Gresham, then moved the 5th resolution, viz.:—"That the foregoing resolutions be reported to the council, with the earnest hope that they may be able to give effect to the same."

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Macready, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Acheson moved, and Mr. Kirk seconded—"That a committee, consisting of Mr. Catterson Smith, Mr. Fry, Mr. Thomas Jones, Mr. Brunker, Mr. West, and the mover and seconder of the resolution, be appointed to co-operate with the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, and to assist in raising the guarantee fund."

Mr. Yeates having been moved from the chair, and Sir Richard Griffith, Bart., having been called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. West, for his judicious conduct in the chair.

A sum of nearly £1,000 was guaranteed in the room.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

A list of all pensions granted between the 20th day of June, 1839, and the 20th day of June, 1860, and charged upon the civil list (pursuant to the Act 1 Vict. c. 2).

Miss Catherine Bailey, Miss Emily Bailey, Mrs. Mary Ward, £50 (in addition to the pension of £50, granted to them in 1855, in consideration of the long and meritorious services of their late father in the War Office, and of their present distressed circumstances. In trust to N. Grant, Esq., M.D.

Miss Caroline Lardner, Miss Louisa Lardner, Miss Amelia Lardner, Miss Adeline Lardner, Miss Clarinda Lardner, and Miss Jane Lardner (sisters of the late Dr. Dionysius Lardner), £125, (in equal proportions), in consideration of their late brother's labours in the cause of science, and of their nearly penniless state. In trust to Edward Litton, Esq., and the Rev. C. S. Smith.

Mrs. Helen Galloway (daughter of Heppner the painter), £100, in consideration of the long services of her husband, as British Consul at Naples. In trust to H. J. Maude and J. A. Hallé, Esqrs.

Dr. Robert Blakey, £100, in consideration of his exertions to aid and promote the study of philosophy, and of his straitened circumstances.

Mr. Edward Atherstone, £25 (in addition to the pension of £75 granted to him in 1858), in consideration of his great services to literature, and of his advanced age.

Mrs. Julia Pardoe, £100, in consideration of 30 years' toil in the field of literature, by which she has contributed both to cultivate the public taste, and to support a number of helpless relations. In trust to W. O. Chalk, Esq., and the Rev. Professor Christmas.

Mrs. Ellen Beecroft, £50, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Captain Beecroft, for the suppression of the slave trade, and the advancement of British interests and of science, during 25 years on the coast of Africa, where he ultimately fell a victim to the climate. In trust to Thomas Thistle, Esq., and Edward Corner, Esq.

Dr. Robert Bigsby, £100, in consideration of his great services and contributions to the literature of his country.

The Rev. Henry Logan, £100, in consideration of his contributions to mathematical and scientific literature, and his present state of destitution, in consequence of the loss of his eyesight.

Mrs. Lucy Rigaud, £150, in consideration of the labours of her late husband, Bishop of Antigua, and of her distressing position, left with a family of seven children in the most destitute circumstances. In trust to Mr. G. Vulliamy and Mr. H. Rodwell.

Mrs. Catherine Liddon, daughter of the late Henry Gort, £50, in consideration of the great benefits which have accrued to this country from her late father's inventions in the manufactures of iron, and of the large fortune which he expended in carrying them into execution. In trust to Mr. Richard Jones and Mr. John Robert Joy.

Miss Caroline Gort, daughter of the late Henry Gort, £50. (The same observations apply to this as to the preceding pension to Catharine Liddon.) In trust to Dr. W. B. Carpenter and Mr. Herbert Thomas.

Mrs. Janet Taylor, £50, in consideration of her benevolent labours among the seafaring population of London, and of the circumstances of difficulty in which she is placed by the death of her husband. In trust to John Gilmore, Esq., and Thomas Scarborough, Esq.

Mrs. Sarah Jane Le Blanc, £100, in consideration of the great benefits conferred on natural science by her father, the late Sir Samuel Bentham. In trust to W. C. Cocks, Esq., and J. W. Ogle, Esq., M.D.

Mrs. Charlotte Keweroft, £50 (in addition to the pension of £50 granted to her in 1859), in consideration of the long service of her late husband and father-in-law, as British Consuls in the United States and South America, and to provide a trust to John Abel Smith, Esq., and Samuel Richards, Esq., M.D. Total, £1,200. S. LAING.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 16th July, 1860.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AT CORK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.)

CORK, THURSDAY EVENING.—The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland was continued this day in the show-yard at Cork. Its success in every respect was fully equal to the high expectations which had been formed of it. Ireland's agricultural interests can be said no longer to be suffering from the effects of famine, and the present exhibition held under the auspices of this society, incontestably prove that the country is, to a very great extent, has recovered its prosperity. The landed proprietors and respectable farmers of the South entered into the affairs of the show with great spirit, as did also the nobility and gentry of Ireland generally, whose anxiety to foster and promote Ireland's best interests is evidenced by the large amount of stock they send to each successive show. The labours of this Agricultural Society, in promoting the introduction of short-horns and other live stock, cannot tend, as many persons would suppose, to militate against the growing of green crops, in which Ireland, from the fertility of her soil, pre-eminently excels. The effect of the labours of agricultural societies is rather the reverse. At each exhibition is to be seen some new farming implement, ingenious in its design, to lighten the labours of the husbandman, and facilitate him in his farming operations. The steam plough is the most recent invention, and when the practicability of working it becomes generally known, it is not too much to predict that the tedious system of ploughing with horses will be entirely superseded. A specimen of this class of implement is exhibited in the show-yard—namely, Fowler's patent steam plough. It has excited considerable interest, and has been attentively examined by agriculturists. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, during his visit to the show yesterday, appeared to take considerable interest in it, and it is understood he will be present at a trial of it, which is to take place at Blarney, to-morrow. The following description of its machinery may not be uninteresting:—"It consists of a combined engine and hauling drum at one end of the field, and a self-propelling perpetual anchor and pulley at the other, both moving slowly along the headland, so as to be always opposite to the work, while the plough traverses up and down the land between them, being pulled by an endless wire rope. Instead of coiling upon a barrel, the rope is gripped by passing round grooves on a drum, which method of hauling the rope has been attended with the best results; for the speed of the implement and the strain on the rope being thus steadily and equal, the rope is able to bear a heavier load than when subject to the jerking motion of winding upon its own irregular coils. As no reserve of rope is required upon the barrel, and the two piles run parallel across the field, the shortest possible quantity of rope is required for any given length of furrow. The grooved drum, with vertical axis, is carried underneath the boiler, by means of a light bracket framing, and is driven by toothed gearing and an upright shaft from the engine crank-shaft. There are also two pulleys, one at each end of the boiler; and the rope is so led round the drum and pulleys as to make two to three quarter turns round the drum, which is found to be quite sufficient to prevent the rope slipping, though pulling with the whole force of a ten or twelve-horse engine. In case of the implement striking upon a rock or other firm obstacle, however, the rope will slip in the grooves, and thus prevent breakage. The whole additional weight to the engine is only about 15 cwt. The plough itself consists of two sets of plough-bodies attached to a long beam frame, the set at one end pointing towards the set at the other end, and all balanced upon a central axletree and pair of large wheels. The ploughman rides upon the tail of the implement, steering accurately by altering the 'lock' of the main wheels with a worm-and-rack motion. On arriving at the end of the furrow, the implement is made ready for the back journey, without being turned round, simply by pulling down the end of the frame which was in the air, and then directing the course of the plough into the next line of work. The wooden beams are so made as to be adjusted to any breadth of furrow, and the ploughs on either side can be raised or lowered at pleasure. For subsoil trenching the Cotgreave irons are added, which bring up the subsoil and lay it upon the furrow-slice. The same implement serves as a scarifier, by removing the ploughs and attaching a light frame to the beams, fitted with grubbing-tines. Also, by taking off the breasts from the plough, leaving the plough-shares on, and adding a short blunt breast (or sham mould-board) to each share, and setting the coulter to cut the middle of the furrow-slice, a wonderfully effective scarifier is made. The whole of the land is cut with a perfectly level bottom, and the broken soil is lightened up in the best manner possible. The implements carry a short reserve of rope, and means of adjusting the quantity of rope to any varying length of furrow. The engine is fitted with a pitch-chain and the requisite gear for propelling itself from field to field, or along common roads, with only one or two horses in the shafts to steer." It has been successfully worked in England, particularly on the farm of Mr. Byrd, between Wolverhampton and Stafford, where the soil varied from a hard, red brown conglomerate of clay and pebbles. Some portions of the land were turned over by it so deep as eight inches, but the average was six. In fifteen days it ploughed as many as seventy acres. It was calculated that to accomplish the seventy acres in the same amount of time would have required twenty to twenty-four horses working five or six ploughs, while the cost by horse labour would have been one-third to one-half more. The working expenses on the seventy acres by the steam-plough were calculated at 6*s.* 6*d.* an acre and the wear and tear at 3*s.* 7*d.*, the total being 10*s.* 1*d.* It has been adopted by most of the extensive farmers in England, and if the trial at Blarney, to-morrow, should be successful, no doubt many of the gentlemen farmers of Ireland will adopt it. The only objection which can be urged against its adoption is, that perhaps the machinery is somewhat complicated, and consequently difficult for the non-scientific labourer to understand the *modus operandi*. The trial, however, will show whether it is really a practical implement for farming purposes. There are exhibited a large number of improved reaping machines, which attracted considerable attention. The practical utility of these implements is not generally known, and few independent farmers are without them. Burgess and Key, of Newgate-street, London, exhibit a very fine reaping machine, which we omitted to speak of in our last report of the implements. The Lord Lieutenant examined it attentively, and it was out working for his inspection. It has been repeatedly awarded first prize at the English and Scotch shows, and a gold medal at Follisnee, near Paris. The improvement is a most important one, being the peculiar delivery attached to the machine, consisting of a series of rollers, fitted with Archimedean screws, on which the corn falls after it is cut; it is then delivered in a continuous and well-formed swathe at the side of the machine. The application of steam-power to the cultivation of the soil is becoming quite extended, judging, at least, from the large number of steam-machines exhibited at the present show. Smith's patent steam cultivator was an object of much attraction. It is an instrument consisting of a very strong frame, in which are fitted three ploughshares, the central one being in advance of the others about thirty inches. When the shares are adjusted to the required depth, and the machine set to work, the points become embedded in the earth, which is torn up, and more or less mingled together, leaving the weeds which it may be desirable to destroy near to the surface. It is a capital implement for the tillage of stubble land, and would save a great deal of spade labour. The show of implements, on the whole, was remarkably fine, and as good as, if not superior to, any previous exhibitions held by the society.

As stated in previous reports, the show of horned stock was a very superior one, although the entries were not so numerous as at former shows. The show of sheep was very large, and the animals of superior quality. Several belonging to English breeders, which took the first prize at Canterbury, were beaten by some Leicesters bred by Irish exhibitors. The show of horses and swine was admittedly inferior, particularly the horses, the number of animals entered being limited to a few of a superior class. As the prizes for horses were not awarded up to the time necessary for forwarding our despatch yesterday, we subjoin them:—

John Mill, Corbalis, Donabate; Clydesdale stallion Lord Clyde; foaled May, 1856; bred by George Scott, Barr Large Aynshire; got by Clyde; g.s. Prince Royal; dam a pure-bred prize Clydesdale.—Commended.

CLASS C.—HORSES.

Section I.—For the best stallion, of any breed, for agricultural purposes, foaled on or after 1st January, 1853, and previous to the 1st January, 1856—Twenty-five sovs.

For the second best ditto—Fifteen sovs.

The Earl of Shannon, Castlemartyr, Cork; Suffolk draught stallion; foaled April, 1853; bred by Mr. Laws, Framlingham Suffolk; sire Wilson's Goliath; g.s. Pallett's Goliath; dam Mr. Lawe's mare by Thomas Crisp's Captain; g.d. by Mr. Plant's Cambridge.—First.

Moore Brothers, Edenmore, Raheny, county Dublin; Clydesdale stallion Sir William Wallace; 8 years old; bred by Robert Pattison, Broomfield, Lenton, West Scotland; got by Watty; g.s. Sovereign; g.d. by Clydesdale.—Second.

Section II.

For the best stallion, for agricultural purposes, foaled on or after the 1st January, 1857—Fifteen sovs.

For the second best ditto—Five sovs.

John Christy, Fort Union, Adare; Suffolk draught stallion Suffolk Champion; foaled April, 1857; bred by Mr. Cole, Stradbroke, Henham Hall, Suffolk; got by E. Cottingham's Captain; dam by N. Barthop's Newcastle Captain; g.s. Thomas Crisp's Captain; g.d. by Mr. Plant's Boxer—First.

Nathaniel Barton, Straffan; draught stallion Prince Charlie; foaled June 12, 1857; bred by exhibitor; got by the Clydesdale horse Diamond; dam an Irish draught mare—Second.

Section III.

For the best draught mare in foal, or with a foal at her foot, or having reared a foal in the year 1860—Fifteen sovs.

For the second best ditto—Five sovs.

Alpheus Smith, Ballykisteen, Tipperary; English draught mare (with foal at foot); foaled in May, 1857; bred by Mr. Parrymore, near Ashburn, Derbyshire; got by Heart of Oak —First.

Earl of Shannon, Castlemartyr, Cork; Suffolk draught mare (with foal at foot by Duke, and in foal to Duke); foaled in 1856; bred by Mr. Kier, Royden, Orford, Suffolk; sire, Mr. Clarke's Young Briton, by Mr. Bonham's Briton; dam, Lord Shannon's Lucy (bought from Mr. Kier with foal); Lucy by Mr. Catlin's Royal Duke—Second.

Section IV.

For the best draught filly, foaled in the year 1857—Ten sovs.

For the second best ditto—Five sovs.

James Hawker Chapman, Moygaddy farm, Carton, Maynooth; Clydesdale chesnut filly Kate (out of a Suffolk mare); foaled May 8, 1857; bred by exhibitor; got by Devonshire Nonpareil, out of Diamond by Catlin's Tomboy—First.

Joseph Nash, Lake Lodge, Cork; cart filly, foaled June 4, 1857; bred by exhibitor; got by Sportsman, a pure Cleveland bay; dam a Norman mare—Second.

Section V.

For the best draught filly, foaled on or after the 1st Jan. 1858—Five sovs.

James Ellis, Ballyorenane, Castlemartyr; draught filly Duchess; foaled in May, 1858; bred by the Earl of Shannon's Duke; dam Miss—Prize.

Section VI.

For the best foreign ass—Five sovs.

No entry.

SPECIAL PRIZE OFFERED BY LOCAL COMMITTEE IN THIS CLASS.

Section VII.

For the best three-year-old mare or gelding for hunting purpose—Five sovs.

Thomas Garde, Ballinacurra House, Midleton; chesnut colt, 3 years old; foaled April 26, 1857; bred by exhibitor; got by Knight of the Whistle; dam by Monarch; g.d. by Vestris—Prize.

The Yeoman Challenge Cup, value Fifty Sovereigns, with Twenty-five offered by the Local Committee, for the best weight-carrying thoroughbred stallion.

George Arthur Harris, Kilmallock, county Limerick; thoroughbred stallion Planet; age not exactly known; bred by the late George Bentinck, Walcher, Mottingham; got by Bay Middleton; dam Mr. Tinsley, sister to Pisapio, by Emilius out of Haunt by Paricles; Bay Middleton was got by Saltan, his dam Cobweb—Prize.

The judges begged to observe that the class of horses exhibited did not possess the quality essential to weight-carrying horses.

The number of persons who visited the show yesterday was very large, being in excess of the former day. The receipts at the door amounted to a considerable sum. This evening the ball will take place, at which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will be present.

COLLISION ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

A collision, which was near being attended with loss of life, occurred yesterday in the tunnel, at Cork, on the Great Southern and Western Railway. The incoming train from the Limerick Junction, which started at 7-50 yesterday morning, came in collision, at the mouth of the tunnel, with some goods waggons which were on the line. Providentially, the passenger train was travelling very slowly, or the result might have been most disastrous. When the danger was perceived by the men in charge of the train, the breaks were put on, and every effort made to stop, but the distance was too short and the collision took place. Several of the passengers were thrown against each other in the carriages, and many sustained contusions, but happily no serious injury. It was stated that one lady expectorated some blood, not from any internal injury, but in consequence of some of her teeth being injured. Some other passengers had teeth knocked out and their faces cut. One gentleman, named Foley, from Doneralle, had his eye severely cut—so much so, that he found it necessary to go to Mr. Atkinson's medical establishment, in Patrick-street, Cork, to have it dressed. Another gentleman, Mr. Kenny, from Limerick, had a vein on his nose cut, which bled a good deal. No limbs, however, were broken. It appeared that the engine which brought the train down from the junction was changed at Blarney, and a pilot engine put on. The pointsman thought the pilot engine was coming over for the waggons, and he turned the points, the result of which was that the train ran upon the wrong track. The momentum, however, was checked in time to prevent a great collision, and the shock was very slight. Mr. Iberry, the traffic superintendent, and several of the directors, were present, who investigated the matter, but, it appears, did not attach blame to any of their servants.

OFFICIAL PAPERS ON THE DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

An official return was laid before Parliament on Wednesday, consisting of 21 letters and despatches relating to the disturbances and massacres which have recently occurred in Syria, and which, we fear, are not yet ended. These letters and despatches are from Consul-General Moore at Beyrout, Consul Brant at Damascus, Consul Finn at Jerusalem, Consul Skeene at Damascus, and enclose despatches from Rear-Admiral Codrington, Captain Mansell, Captain Paynter, and other persons, relating to the progress of the conflict and the massacre.

In the first letter, dated Beyrout, May 12, 1860, Mr. Consul-General Moore informs Sir H. Bulwer that a regiment of Turkish guards had been recalled from Damascus, and were then embarking at Beyrout for Constantinople.

In the second letter, dated Beyrout, May 18, Mr. Consul-General Moore says—"I regret to have to report a marked increase, within the last fortnight, of agitation and insecurity in the Druse district of the Lebanon. Assassinations and reprisals are of almost daily occurrence between the Christians and the Druses. The last case took place two days ago. A party of Christians on their way from Deir-el-Kamar to Djezzin were attacked by the Druses. It is known for certain that four of the former were killed, including a Maronite priest; report states that the victims are nine in number. This will probably provoke retaliation on the part of the Christians, if it do not lead to a general rising of both sects, of which there are many symptoms. The Druses are singing their war songs, and Bishop Tubia told a deputation from Deir-el-Kamar that they were not to deliver up Christian delinquents, as Druse offenders were not brought to justice, and that in the event of a general attack on the Christians he would himself lead them."

On the 23rd May, Consul-General Moore informs Sir Henry Bulwer that the Turkish Pasha "attributed the present state of disorder to the machinations of a committee of Christians organised and sitting at Beyrout, some of the rayahs, and other Ottoman subjects under foreign protection."

On the 24th, the Consul-General inform

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

MONTREAL, JULY 12.—I have penetrated thus far in my search for the first landing-place of the Prince of Wales, crossing in my tour at all points artists and correspondents innumerable from the American newspapers, all busy in eager haste to strike upon the first tracks of English Royalty. The Prince's visit, what he will do, when he will come, and how long he will stay, form just now the great topic of discussion. Not a little diversity of opinion exists as to the spot he will first favour with his presence, and, according to their own immediate location, people stoutly maintain all sorts of places, lying anywhere between New Orleans and Hudson's Bay. In New York curiosity is so strong that it has there quite overpowered even the interest in the recent murders, and the fast-approaching execution of the pirate Hicks, whose last diabolical assassinations on board the oyster sloop, some two months back, your readers may possibly recollect. Long before these lines reach England this ruffian will have gone to his great account. If his confession is to be relied upon, it is a heavy one indeed, for the circumstances he has detailed leave no doubt that he has actually murdered between 50 and 60 persons, many of whom were women, whom he had captured in ships off the coast of Cuba, and to whom death must have been a mercy, if his ghastly narrative is to be depended on. It seems almost a kind of wonder that in this age a man so bloody and so remorseless could have pursued his career of murder with such impunity, and still carry his lust for blood to the very verge of eternity. I saw him before I left New York, and was told that even at that dreadful time, when the very minutes of his existence were numbered and fast passing away, he seemed to derive a dreadful satisfaction in detailing crimes from which the mind recoils in amazement and horror. I had heard much of the strict discipline of the American prisons, and was anxious to see the chief one of New York, where down amid the worst parts of the city, the great jail, known as the Tombs, now stands. With the utmost courtesy the chief warden at once granted my request, and took the greatest pains to show all that was to be seen inside the dreadful building. The Tombs stand near the Five Points—a vile part of the city, the St. Giles' of New York. The building itself is in the Egyptian style, massive and colossal in its proportions as those rock-hewn temples which appeal with such silent grandeur to the tourist who "does" the Nile. The very aspect of the huge structure is mournful. Not a window lightens the monotony of its huge granite walls, which have a blind impressive appearance that well becomes the name, and makes it seem like what it is in truth—a great sarcophagus of crime. All its terrors, however, are external, and in this unlike our Penitentiary at Millbank, where everything is gloomy and silent as the grave, and where when the great gates clang behind the visiter he feels it jar upon his heart as if hope and happiness were shut out for ever, and knows at once, by the cautious vigilance of the well-armed warders, that he is within the walls of a prison where the worst and most dangerous of London villains are crushed into a temporary submission. The entrance to the Tombs is nothing like this. The way in is open enough, and a turnkey merely sits at a door to take checks from visiters or passes from those who have leave to visit their friends, and which, to judge from the numbers inside the prison, seem rather liberally given. Passing across a stone courtyard, in the midst of which a little fountain plays, and where an American eagle, chained by the leg (though less vicious than any other inmate within the walls), sits and droops his rusty wings all day, the visiter enters another yard spanned above by the Bridge of Sighs—a light iron path so named from the fact of murderers after trial being led back over it to their condemned cells. Entering a narrow doorway he at once finds himself in a handsome, lofty passage, with rows of strongly grated doors at either side, with two light galleries above communicating with similar cells in the walls. Little slates over the entrance to each cell mark the prisoners' names, for there are sometimes two or three inmates. "But are they prisoners, and is this a prison?" is the first thought of the visiter as he looks through the bars into the carpeted cells, and sees their occupants, in every style of dress or undress, lounging on their beds, smoking their pipes, and reading the morning papers, or laughing merrily through the grating with friends (just then at liberty), who have brought them in whatever they may want. It seems incredable, but it is a fact, that these miscreants are supplied with the daily journals, with novels, or with prayer-books, as their tastel may lead them; are allowed to smoke *ad libitum* at all hours, are even supplied with drink, should their profligate lives have rendered such stimulants necessary to their comfort. In a word, they are less felons than pensioners boarded by the State. I am told that in the islands in the river, where the prisoners for life (always pardoned after a few years) undergo their sentences, the rulers and discipline are more rigid. This may and should be true. I have not yet visited these islands, and can only speak of what I saw at the Tombs. On the lowest floor of the passage which the visiter first enters the cells are all occupied by those under sentence of death, of whom there are generally but too many. Over one of these was written the name of Albert Hicks, *alias* William Jackson. Our conductor tapped at the bars, and, sliding back an iron door beyond, in answer to the summons a tall, thin, athletic man, dressed in a loose blue suit, came grinning forward, from whose appearance, prisoner as he was, I shrunk back almost in fear. In all my life I had never seen a human face on which the worst vices of our nature were so terribly impressed. It seemed almost like that of a baboon. The retreating forehead and projecting mouth, the restless, cruel, small black eyes, the hard, merciless grin upon the features, more dangerous and fearful-looking than any frown, were awful to look upon. He seemed to enjoy the evident sensation of loathing and dismay which he excited, and as he stepped forward, with his hard stony smile and rapid shifting look, hanging his head on one side to get a better view through the bars, his appearance was more that of a wild beast than a human being. His long lean hands clutched the bars eagerly, and, drawing himself up close, he seemed suddenly to disregard us, and looked at the bolts and fastenings with an eager kind of gaze that was painful to watch, then, loosening his hold, shrank back into the cell and shut the door, almost as one could fancy in despair at being so powerless for evil. What he may do eventually Heaven alone knows, but up to the day I saw him he gloried in his crimes, and dwelt boastfully upon them to any one who had nerve enough to listen to the awful tale. A few minutes afterwards his wife and child came to visit him, but two Sisters of Mercy were then in his cell, and it may be hoped he was attending to their exhortations, as after a few hurried words to the poor little woman, and without casting a glance on the child, who held to the bars and looked up to him with a joyous smile, he shut his door and retired again. The wife remained there, mute and apparently absorbed, rocking her child to and fro, and staring unmeaningly, with red swollen eyes, at her husband's name over the massive grating. Beyond there were two or three others under sentence of death, and many of whom deserved death as well as Hicks, but they almost laughed at the idea of being hanged. And they were right, for the mistaken leniency of the law of the New York State requires that twelve months shall elapse between the sentence and the execution. During this interval a spurious philanthropy is sure to be exerted in behalf of the unfortunate wife and children of the malefactor, and a commutation of the sentence and subsequent pardon after two or three years ness of path and roadway are more like the Grande Rue of Constantinople or Cairo than the seat of Government of the New York State. From this hot, dusty town, the discomforts of American travelling commence. The Americans are essentially gregarious. They live in crowds, travel in crowds, sleep in crowds, and for the present *think* in crowds, though, if signs are to be depended on, a better time is coming for the middle class, who make no secret now of their aversion to the merciless domination of the mob in the large cities. Their hotels are palaces, which accommodate thousands, though in which, with one or two exceptions, no more quiet is to be found than under a roof in Cheapside. Their railway cars are monstrous waggons on four wheels, where a hundred passengers sit together (all at the same fare, for there is no distinction of classes), and share the dust and heat alike. There is much the same feeling of recklessness and danger about the railway travelling as attaches to a lively party driving home from the Derby, and the visiter must not be much surprised if he sees on arriving at a junction that the points of the rails are shut, and the train has to wait while the conductor alights to open them. Why the Americans like large cars and large hotels, and generally takes such pains to congregate together, it is hard to say. Certainly it is not from any enjoyment of each other's society, for a more silent people when travelling, or one generally less given to mirth or fun, in the English acceptation of the term, it would be hard to name. Breakfast, even at the largest hotels, is a solemn and impressive ceremonial; while dinner, especially on board the steamboats, is enough to bring tears into your eyes. Running from Albany the train crosses a high viaduct in front of the falls of the Cohoes, where a river a hundred yards wide struggles over a cliff, and, dashed into a streaming mass of spray, looks like a fall of clouds. The rest of the country to Saratoga is uninteresting enough. Occasionally the line winds through the primative forest, with little clearings here and there in bright green patches, where the charred stumps of the trees are almost hidden by the mass of Indian corn, but as a rule, is dull and dirty. Saratoga, as a place of fashionable resort, is, in the season, one of the most extraordinary places of its kind, perhaps, in the world. The village is a mere accident of the situation; the hotels are Saratoga, and they are such hotels as only America can show. After living at those magnificent palaces at New York, the St. Nicholas, the Fifth Avenue, the New York, or the Clarendon, in each of which a thousand guests, and in the St. Nicholas often double that number, are constantly stopping, one is apt to imagine that there is nothing further to be learnt of these "institutions" of America. But at Saratoga your ideas on such subjects receive an immense development. The hotels are as grand, though totally different from all others. Two of them, the United States and Union Hall, occupy five acres of ground! Their dining saloons are bigger than the Floral Hall, and are laid with tables to dine 1,000 people; the dancing rooms are larger, loftier, and handsomer than any two public rooms of the kind we have in all London. The grounds attached to these are almost little parks, where between the trees are detached cottages, all belonging to the hotel, and occupied by wealthy Southerners and others, willing to pay any price for that inestimable luxury in America—a little privacy. To these hotels, and to Saratoga generally, some 25,000 people come in the season to drink the waters, to dress, drive, lounge, gamble, and go away again, after a six weeks' stay, to Newport, Niagara, or any other place where American citizens in a holiday can enjoy that idle and luxurious life to which they seem particularly given. The waters at Saratoga, unlike the nauseous doses so mercilessly crammed down visitors at other places, are not only really good but, what is more, are really nice, something like Seltzer water and Johannisberg. Visiters get a perfect passion for drinking it, and, as it should be taken in moderation, the effect on some fashionable devotees who throng the fountain in the park all day and drink till you get alarmed for their safety, is, of course, anything but beneficial. Taken moderately, to the extent of two or three glasses of a morning, they are, I believe, justly reputed to be of the greatest benefit, and some thousands of dozens of Congress water, as it is called, are annually bottled and sent off to England. In the evening Saratoga seems a charming place—a kind of rural Baden. Everybody sits under the colonnades of their hotels till the sun goes down, when the ladies saunter through the streets in evening dress, passing with their friends from hotel to hotel, joining in dances, or listlessly promenading between the trees. Sometimes when I look on this hotel life, brilliant as it is, I cannot help congratulating myself that we have no such hotels in England. To an Englishman it seems an artificial dressy state of existence—a kind of high-comedy life where the curtain is always raised and a critical more than an admiring audience sits, judges, praises, or condemns. What it may be behind the scenes I do not know or care to ascertain, beyond that all the better class of educated and travelled Americans dislike hotel life for families, and can give their reasons for it. As for Saratoga, of course, such a spot is necessary, and seems charming enough, not that it is gay. There may be excitement but there seems no amusement. The ladies dress "magnificently" three or four times a day, though there are only two or three promenades through which to loiter and display the toilettes—for the well in the morning, for the drive, for dinner, and for the evening. Gentlemen of course find it a great centre of attraction, and the place is even more filled with them than with ladies; and Saratoga in the evening, when the colonnades are lit, the visiters all abroad, the bands playing and saloons filled with waltzers, looks wonderfully well. In a word, it is at this season not only the fashion but the rage, and no visiter who wants to see the out-of-town amusements of the Americans on the greatest, and what passes here for their gayest scale, should omit a visit to Saratoga. After his tour through Canada the Prince will probably remain there for a day. The finest route from Saratoga to Quebec is *via* Whitehall through Lake George and Lake Champlain to Montreal. Lake George and Lake Champlain are the two chief gems of American scenery, and have more historical associations connected with them than any other spots which tourists "do" in North America. No one can describe the former lovely sheet of water beyond saying that of its kind it is without an equal. The whole surface of the lake is studded with exquisite little islands of every height and form, from little sloping banks like villa lawns, to huge romantic crags standing bare and gaunt as granite castles, or covered from base to summit with magnificent trees, laced together in a rich green network that keeps the sun from penetrating, and makes them dark as tombs inside. The vistas that open up between these islands, with all their wonderful effects of light and shade, would throw the whole school of pre-Raphaelites into despair to ever realize on canvas. Mountains close in the lake on either side, and between the wild and rich, though gloomy-looking defiles of one of these in bygone times stood Fort William Henry, the scene of that tremendous massacre of the English by the Indians, which left so dark a stain on the memory of Mountcalm. It is a mere wild now, and scarcely any traces of that long-contested earthwork remain to mark the fatal spot, on the events connected with which the ablest American tale of fiction has been built. It is curious that, though Lake George is only separated from Lake Champlain by about four miles of mountain, its waters are nevertheless 200 feet above the level of the latter, into which it pours at one small outlet in a picturesque cataract. Near this fall is a rough, gibbet-become almost certain. Hicks will be hung under the federal law, and but for that and his being a vagabond, without friends or money, even his execution would be almost doubtful. The case of one Felix Sanchez, a half-negro, who occupied a cell near Hicks, was peculiar. He had murdered a man in New York, but escaped, and went out west. Here he made some lawless acquaintances, who persuaded him to travel south, and where, waking up one morning after a riotous debauch, he found that his companions had done a neat stroke of business during his intoxication, and sold him to a dealer for 1,500 dollars. He was already on his way to a sugar plantation. He resisted, and was sent down to another dealer (rather more strict with refractory subjects) at New Orleans, where he managed to communicate with the police, and gave himself up for the murder rather than remain for life as a slave. It was a wise choice, for he, too, it is now certain, will not be hanged, nor, perhaps, considering the circumstances under which he killed the man, is it altogether right he should be, though he is quite undeserving of the pardon he will no doubt succeed in getting. Near these was young Jeffers, who is accused of shooting dead his stepfather, and another gentleman who strove to capture him after committing the act, in the streets of New York only a few days back. He seemed a mild, quiet-looking lad, apparently only intent on his morning paper, in which he was perusing an account of his own arrest, examination, and personal appearance and general antecedents, given with all the reiterated headings, italic emphasis, and minute detail so peculiar to the American journals. Above these cells were the prisoners awaiting trial for manslaughter, arson, forgery, burglary, or smashing, all comfortable alike in their cells, lolling, reading, and smoking, and better taken care of, apparently, than ever they were in their lives before. On the women's side there were very few criminals. The prison van—the "Black Maria," as it is termed—came in every now and then, disgorging its fifteen or twenty persons of both sexes and all ages. All the wretched outcast men thus brought to jail were voters, it must be remembered, and, as far as voting is concerned, have as much political influence in New York as the President or Heenan himself. The women, as might be expected, were of every grade of misery and infamy, some so young as to be mere children, some so old as to be all but helpless, drunk and sober, magnificently dressed or with scarcely enough to cover them; but all were brazen and unsubdued, and passed into a common yard, where they basked in the sun, or, quietly denuding themselves of their upper garments, proceeded to pin up the tawdry finery which had been rent off their backs in some midnight brawl. On the whole, the "Tombs," though curious and well worth a visit from a stranger, is, after all, a fearful place, and it is with a feeling of positive relief that one emerges from its massive walls into the bright sunshine, and tries to forget the load of guilt and misery which it encloses.

The beauties of American scenery are but too little known among Europeans. English tourists "do" the Nile or the Rhine, and imagine they have visited the two rivers best worth seeing of their kind in the world. It is an exception to find an English tourist who knows the Hudson River, though, as far as my somewhat large experience goes, there is none to compare with it. The Rhine is as nothing, and even the Bosphorus yields to its grand and stately magnificence. Going on board one of those large river steamboats which ply between New York and Albany at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and which, in all other respects, are among the luxuries of American travel, the tourist passes through such scenes of primæval beauty as can never be effaced from his memory. The mighty river at first is hemmed in by lofty cliffs called the Palisades, which, striped with thin red and black strata, look like coloured palings erected by Nature to keep within bounds the stream which pours so grandly down beneath. These Palisades are, somehow, considered the great beauty of the river though really far inferior in grandeur to the scenes above, where the spur of the Alleghany Mountains closes in upon the flood. Occasionally glimpses of rich merchants' villas are caught here and there, but they are few and far between, and gradually disappear as the boat progresses with a stride that jerks everything into the saloons, and the wild mountain regions are gained, where the eagles still linger, and where the face of the country is not changed from the time when the first New England settlers drove the Mohicans before them. At every turn you think the very source of the Hudson is reached, as the mountains close in fast. But still the river pours between, under gigantic cliffs, as bare at the water's edge as the bones of a dead world, and clothed above in such a mass of verdure as only the Hudson shows. Ravens start up at every turn, and hawks and buzzards wheel high in the air in circles, as the beat of the paddles breaks on the deep silence of the hills. It is a wild, but not a solitude. Crags and rocks keep opening out; here an island rising in terraces of massive granite, and next a little chain of aits, clad in the richest green, and seeming a connecting link between the river and lofty woodlands at either side. At West Point, the scene of Arnold's meditated treason, where the great Military Academy of the United States rises, near Crouest Mountain, 1,400 feet above the water, the grand beauties of the Hudson culminate, and, as the steamer winds between the Narrows and under crags that so proudly tower over the stream, every turn discloses fresh glimpses between the heights, so bright, so rich in their deep verdure, that one has scarcely time to notice one before another presents its silent claim to admiration. From West Point the river widens to about three times the width of the Thames at Gravesend, and continues, with varying breadth, though always wide, up to Albany, some 150 miles from New York. Sometimes, as at Tarrytown (where poor Major Andre was captured and hung), at Yonkers, or at Peckshill, the views are charming beyond all description, but after passing the Catskill Mountains, which rise blue, cool, and misty-looking on the shore, the scenery gradually settles down into rich woodland and cultivated meadows, more varied in their extent, though scarcely as well cultivated, as those of England. I am not going to attempt a guide-book of the Hudson, and will merely say that from these points the traveller will have enough to occupy his attention on the hot steamboat in looking at Poughkeepsie, at Sunnyside, where Washington Irving lived, or the place which is shown as the Sleepy Hollow, where he builds the story of his headless man. At last the tourist will get gradually tired even of these ever-recurring nooks, and hail with delight the aspect of the tall warehouses which, sweltering in the hot sun, rise over the offensive, narrow, ill-paved streets of Albany, which for filth and wretched-looking pile of massive half-ruined chimneys, surrounded with fragments of stone, irregular mounds of earth, and scrubby patches of wild underwood, where rattlesnakes may now be found. This is all that now remains of what was once the keystone of British power in America—the world-famous fort of Ticonderoga, so often taken and retaken in the long struggles between the English and the French, till finally in the War of Independence it was surprised one night by Col. Allan, and given up to him, as he said, "In the name of Jehovah and the Constitutional Congress." Two or three shanties are erected in this wild on the borders of Lake Champlain, where tourists leave their luggage and inspect the silent ruins, the name of which is still woven in gold on some regimental colours, and which seem to possess a melancholy interest for all. The upper part of Lake Champlain is quite equal to Lake George. Below Ticonderoga it widens out into a noble sheet of water, some 12 miles broad, shut in by lofty cliffs, and the beautiful outlines of the green mountains of Vermont, and the mountains of Adirondac, rising steep on either shore. Gradually, however, the coast gets flatter and less cultivated till Rouse's Point, where the boat stops, and where returning civilisation suddenly manifests itself by the presence of Custom-house officers. It is the Canadian frontier, where English institutions prevail, and, of course, where the railways are good and the hotels mean and ill-smelling.

Montreal is just now in a high state of ferment and excitement, which is manifested at once by the people occasionally coming out into the ordinarily deserted streets. There is a ball-room being prepared, a banquet-room for the intended dinners, a reception-room for the levees, addresses to be read, a *fete* to be given in honour of the opening of the Victoria Bridge, an Industrial Exhibition to be inaugurated, a grand steamboat procession to meet the squadron on the St. Lawrence, fireworks to be let off, reviews to be held, the town to be illuminated, and Montreal generally, from its tin roofs to its wooden footpaths, to be dressed and decorated in its best to welcome the Prince of Wales. There would be great doings anywhere. Judge, then, of their effect so long expected and at last so near at Montreal! All the arrangements connected with the reception of the Prince have been committed entirely to the care of the Hon. George Rose, the Chief Commissioner of Works in Canada. That gentleman has, of course, a hard time of it just now, and seems to permeate all Canada, so rapid are his movements, so wide-spread and well-organised are his arrangements throughout. While in this city the Prince will stay in Mr. Rose's own private residence, a beautifully situated mansion a short distance from the town. Not much reliable information is to be obtained here as to the future movements of the Prince; I, however, start for Quebec this evening, where Mr. Rose is, and shall have time, I hope, to send an accurate detail of the intended progress through the provinces before the mail leaves.

QUEBEC, JULY 13.—I have at last, through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Rose, got the clue through the labyrinth of visits and progresses which his Royal Highness will make during his stay in these provinces. It has not long been decided on, and, allowing for the difference of a day sooner or later in his arrival at Newfoundland, it will be observed accurately throughout. The squadron, with his Royal Highness and suite, is expected at St. John's, Newfoundland, about the 23rd. Here, while the vessels coal, the Prince pays a short visit to St. John's. On the following day the squadron sails for the Bay of Pictou, about forty miles north of Halifax, where the Prince disembarks and proceeds by rail and carriage across the country to Halifax. Already a great gathering of mayors and civic dignitaries is assembling there to meet him with becoming state and ceremonial. After a stay of nearly two days at Halifax, he proceeds by land to Fredericton, and thence to St. John's, New Brunswick, stopping at each place a whole day at least. He again embarks on board the Hero, and visits Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward's Island, where he remains the greater part of two days. From Prince Edward's Island he proceeds with the fleet to Gaspe Bay, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Lyons, the Minister to Washington, and the chief members of the Canadian Government, proceed by sea to receive him. Thence he comes by the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Saguenay River, up which he will steam for the best part of a day, to see the wild and sombre magnificence of its rocky shores. From the Saguenay he comes straight to Quebec, where he is expected to arrive about the 12th of August. He will, it is believed, remain at Quebec at least five days, during which time there will be a ball and a levée. His Highness will also visit the falls of Montmorenci, and the still more beautiful and extraordinary rocks called the Natural Steps, above that cataract. If there is time, he will visit the falls of St. Anne, which, always excepting Niagara, are considered the finest and most beautiful in America. He will leave Quebec on the evening of the 18th or 19th, and as, through the care of the Colonial Government, the bed of the St. Lawrence has, during the last few years, been much deepened, he will be able to proceed in the Ariadne to Montreal. He anchors for the night about 30 miles below that city, whence a fleet of river steamers, with visiters, has been arranged to go out and meet him. At Montreal he remains some days, one day being devoted to opening the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, another to opening the Victoria Bridge. On other days there will be levees, banquets, and balls. As, however, Princes—even though of Wales—must rest, two days are set apart for riding out privately (if possible), and visiting the fine scenery round Montreal.

Fifteen splendid horses have already been provided for the Prince and his suite for this purpose. Two days are also devoted to a visit to Brockville, to witness Indian games, and to go thence by water down the rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal again. From Montreal he journeys by water direct up the Ottawa river to Ottawa. At this, the present capital of Canada, he remains two days, and lays the foundation-stone of the noble Parliament buildings to be erected there. On the Ottawa river he will be met by a large gathering of the lumbermen, in their canoes. From Ottawa he journeys to Kingston, and remains a day, and makes an excursion up the Lake of the Thousand Isles. His next visit will be to the Bay of Quinte, where he joins the Grand Trunk Railway, and goes up to Toronto, where he will remain, it is expected, for four days or more. While here he makes an excursion to Lake Simcoe, and to Collingwood on the shores of Lake Huron. After this he goes to Sarnia, near Lake Huron, where there will be a large muster of the chief Indian tribes in their canoes, to show their games of strength and skill, and otherwise do him homage and obeisance. From Sarnia he visits London for a day, and also Brentford, and so on to Hamilton, where he rests for a few days, and there opens the Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada. While here he will make another short excursion through the woods in the neighbourhood. From Hamilton the Royal progress continues to Niagara, and there he will remain probably for a week. This tour will occupy altogether to the end of September or beginning of October, and of course his arrangements after that are as yet unknown, though it is now supposed to be certain that he will visit both Washington and New York. His route to the former city is most likely to be from the neighbourhood of Niagara to Saratoga by rail, and thence by the tourist road I have already described by Whitehall to Lakes George and Champlain, and back from Whitehall to Albany and Washington. From Washington he will travel privately as Baron Renfrew to New York, where, it is anticipated, he will remain for a few days. The port of his departure has not yet been fixed. The date is not likely to be much before the middle of October; and, unless his Highness uses great speed, it may probably be even later. He is certain, throughout both Canada and the States, to be received with almost boundless enthusiasm.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

HAMBURG, JULY 23.—Decidedly the Prince Regent of Prussia is at present the most respected Sovereign in Europe, and all the others seem to attach an extreme value to his friendship and alliance. The Emperor Louis Napoleon was the first to manifest this desire, by soliciting, as is well known, on three different occasions, a personal interview with the Regent at Baden. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has thought proper to take the same step, which will have for result the interview between the two Sovereigns at Toeplitz, on the 26th. To-day it is announced in a very positive manner, that on the occasion of the return of the Empress Mother of Russia—who proposes to leave Germany towards the close of August to go by way of Warsaw to St. Petersburg—the Emperor Alexander has likewise invited the Prince of Prussia to meet him in the capital of Poland. There is, as you will have observed, a rivalry among the Sovereigns of the great States, to ally themselves closely, and sincerely without doubt, with Prussia, and as Queen Victoria intends to visit Coburg in the course of next September, and afterwards to go to Berlin, where preparations have already been made for her reception, it is clear that the Regent will have in the course of the year 1860 personal interviews with the heads of the four principal and most powerful States of Europe.

If, as everything leads us to hope, a cordial understanding upon the grave questions which agitate Europe and the East can be established at the Conference at Toeplitz, that happy result will react, without doubt, on the policy of England, by furnishing her with the best means of freeing herself at last from the ties of an equivocal French alliance, which bind so deplorably the present Cabinet of London. The Union of England with the two great German Powers and the whole of the Germanic Confederation would unquestionably present the most imposing alliance against all the unbounded attempts at universal preponderance which France may endeavour to make, and against which it is time, for the repose and security of Europe, that a strong and powerful barrier by land and by sea should be raised.

It must now be seen in what manner your present Ministers will be able, in the interest of England, to profit by the interview of the two German Sovereigns at Toeplitz. If Lords Palmerston and John Russell incline to a sincere and durable alliance with the Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation, strong and compact as it is, France will find herself by this very circumstance placed in the middle of Europe in a state of complete isolation. It will be seen, moreover, that Russia will place herself on the side of Germany, as being her faithful ally, as has already been proved sufficiently by her conduct in the great wars of the first French empire.

The greatest astonishment was caused among the French diplomatic agents in Berlin and Vienna when it became known that the proposed interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia would certainly take place at Toeplitz, on the 26th. It is easy to comprehend how much the news of the approaching event would disagreeably affect the mind of Louis Napoleon, whose vast meditated plans would necessarily be neutralised and annihilated by the union of the two great German Sovereigns and all the Germanic Confederation.

GENOA.

A correspondent writing from Genoa, July 24th, says:—A Government must surely be near shipwreck when friends and enemies alike desert the country in spite of the granting of a liberal constitution. Such is, however, the case with Naples. Your special correspondent met on his way to Palermo five Neapolitan officers who, after having sent in their resignation, left Naples in order to join Garibaldi in Sicily. The following are the names of these five noble fellows who, at this great crisis in the affairs of their native country, have not hesitated for a moment to sacrifice their brilliant position to the noblest of causes. They are Barone Francesco and Michele Renzi, Count Conversano, and Marquises Castro Balba and Camella. They all held commissions in the Life Guards of his Sicilian Majesty. They told me that the sentiments by which they are animated, and which induced them to leave their native country, animate the great majority of their fellow-officers. It is, besides, their firm opinion that, as soon as Garibaldi shall have set foot on the Neapolitan continent, the so-much-talked-of royal army will melt away like snow in the April sun. The Neapolitan navy is so much against the King that the Government does not dare to employ it against the conqueror of Sicily, nor does he dare to use his fleet for transporting fresh troops either to Calabria or the Abruzzi, lest it should bolt to Palermo. In point of fact, there is no doubt that the hours of the Bourbon dynasty are now numbered, and that its complete ruin is near at hand. Signor Manna, the envoy of the King of Turin, seems to share this opinion, and I am told that this gentleman did not hesitate to say so to his intimate friends. Signor Manna is an intimate friend of Poerio, and he has seen both him and Signor Devincenzi in Turin, where the steady and determined patriotism of these two Neapolitan refugees was not such as to give him much encouragement. You may easily understand how difficult is the position of Count Cavour. On the one hand, he cannot decline to negociate with the envoy of a so-called Italian prince, who so far humiliates himself as to seek the alliance of that very sovereign who was so despised at Portici only a month ago. On the other hand, foreign diplomacy presses upon the Sardinian Premier the acceptance of an alliance which the Italian people condemn and abhor. You must not be therefore astonished at hearing that the great popularity Count Cavour enjoyed only six months ago is, if not entirely gone, at least greatly diminished. Garibaldi is the man of the day; and action, not diplomacy, is now wanted by the Italians. This will explain to you how the party which derived its name from Mazzini is now very powerful in this country. Not that there is any great propensity to republican principles amongst the Italians; they are heartily attached to Victor Emmanuel, for they know that the King *galant'-uomo* is the dearest friend of Garibaldi. But they think that the day is come for acting, and the King himself, I hear, shares this opinion.

According to what I heard in an exceedingly well-informed quarter, on my passing through Turin, Louis Napoleon is not very much against this policy of action, which will strike a death-blow to the King of Naples. We shall know before long whether the Emperor really means what he says. I shall start for Palermo this evening on board the Isere, so anxious am I to reach Sicily. More than a thousand volunteers will be my companions on the voyage. Two thousand of these brave fellows sailed yesterday in the Amazon for the same destination. As you see, it is a regular crusade, of which Garibaldi is the "Peter the Hermit." Even England is nobly represented in it, for with me will sail this very evening Captain Irwin, who was adjutant of the 7th Volunteer Rifles, besides other Englishmen.

I hear that Kossuth is expected in Italy at the end of this month; and great are people's speculations about the arrival of the Hungarian leader. Were you here you would see what the excitement of the Italians is like. Signor Bertani, Garibaldi's agent in this city, is busy at work sending to Sicily men, arms, and money. He has established a regular office, which is partly directed by Count Pianciani, the well-known author of a book upon the crimes of the Roman Court.

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN ITALY.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the *Times*, fully bears out every statement in our article of Wednesday:—

Sir,—For several months past the Irish press has been teeming with news relative to the organisation to the progress, and to the (glorious) prospects of the Irish Brigade. The *Nation* in particular seems to be deeply interested in all the concerns of the brigade, for its colums have been filled every week with letters and pamphlets and most glowing productions, both in prose and verse, lauding those young men to the stars who have allowed themselves to be duped by it and other interested parties into forsaking their comfortable homes and going to Italy. But *ad rem*. I was one of those fools who was trepanned by the glow and glitter of those sweeping assertions that I saw in the *Nation* about three months since, when it was suggested by some enthusiastic supporter of the Papal Temporal Government that it would be a grand thing for Ireland to send out the pride and chivalry of the country to Italy for such a noble purpose. Many others were led astray as well as I was. The movement progressed most marvellously, until in the course of a few weeks some hundreds were concentrated inside the walls of Macerata, after performing a journey of thousands of miles in an incredibly small space of time. I had forgotten to state that many of us were thunderstricken on our arrival in Italy at not finding the thousands of Americanised Irishmen before us of whom the *Nation* had spoken so much previous to our departure from Ireland. I was but a very short time in Macerata until I saw that it was not to fight for religion I had gone out, but for a Temporal Government, with which the poor devoted children of Italy are, in my humble opinion, most deservedly dissatisfied, and from overturning which they are only prevented by the bayonet's point. I looked about me for the flourishing state of affairs which I had always thought was to be found in the "beautiful, the brilliant, and the gifted Italy;" but nowhere did I find it. I looked from the slopes of the Apennines over the surrounding country, but could not find that superior state of cultivation that I was accustomed to hear so much of in Ireland. I looked carefully through the towns and villages, but saw nothing calculated to form a favourable impression of the trade and commerce of the place; on the contrary, the country seemed more than a century behind Great Britain and Ireland in agriculture and commerce—*i.e.*, in the great staple commodities that constitute the wealth and greatness of any country. However, I was afraid to trust to my own judgment, I tried to think well of matters, for fear of scandalising my neighbours, and I patiently put up with all the disappointments that presented themselves. After a stay of several weeks in Macerata, we got the route to Rome, where we arrived after a long and tiresome march of eight days. By the time that we got to Rome many of the more intelligent among us began to get somewhat cool on the subject, and to wish ourselves once more at home. We had to put up with many trials and inconveniences at Rome, for, as our officers were (with few exceptions) young men without military experience or training, it may be easily supposed that instead of order, regularity, and comfort, we had nothing but confusion, "tossication," and dismay. Some of us took measures and steps by which we hoped to be sent home, and, after a good deal of altercation and delay, we at length succeeded in getting away, to the number of 16. After our departure from Rome we were delayed by passport regulations at Civita Vecchia for some days. During our stay there we met a batch of men on their way out from Ireland, the majority of whom were young men who had been in the constabulary in Ireland for some years, and who threw up their positions to get out to Italy, full of enthusiasm and zeal for the cause. At our departure from Civita Vecchia, to our great surprise, we found ranged along the quays before us, just embarking for Ireland, the whole body of constabulary who had gone on to Rome but two or three days previously, but who were so dissatisfied with the overbearing conduct—the impertinence, tyranny, and despotism—of a few of the commanding officers, that they one and all demanded their passports and expenses back, and returned home without a moment's delay. We embarked from Civita Vecchia in a body, and, though the voyage to Marseilles was to be of about 40 hours' duration, we were not provided with any food or sustenance. We were doled out a few pieces of Roman coin on the quays of Civita Vecchia, but, lest they might be of the slightest use to us on board, the captain of the steamer issued the strictest orders against selling either bread, meat, or vegetables to us, for he said we were Irishmen, and consequently should be kept under-hand. Now, this was a French vessel, and the captain was a rampant Frenchman, so I hope this piece of information may reach the Emerald Isle, and act beneficially on the diseased minds of those *quasi* patriotic, but in my opinion mercenary vendors, of political wares, the editors of newspapers who take so much pains in placing in a favourable light for their deluded countrymen the contents of such vile, venal, and intriguing productions as "*La Question Irlandaise*" and "*M'Mahon, Roi d'Irelande*," thus illustrating in the clearest and most forcible manner the boundless liberty that is allowed them.

On our arrival in Marseilles we were lodged at an empty French garrison, into which we were handed supperless, after our long fast of 40 hours on board the vessel of Imperial France. Some of us, I may say seven out of every ten, were completely penniless, for the few coins we got in Civita Vecchia were not of the slightest use at Marseilles, and accordingly, with tears of desperation in our eyes, we were forced to lie down on hard straw pallets, without covering, and try to sleep our hunger away. We appealed to a French officer who was waiting to receive us at Marseilles harbour, and, horrified and indignant, and hungry as we were, we asked him if this was the way the boasted Emperor of France was accustomed to meet Irishmen? If this was the return we should get for the glorious deeds performed by our fathers at Fontenoy—where, when the armies of France quailed and fled in dismay before the bayonets of Great Britain, the honour of his country was preserved from an indelible blot by the generous effusion of Irish blood? We foolishly imagined that such remarks as these would suffice to alleviate our condition, but in a few minutes we were brought to our senses by hearing our hard-hearted conductor mutter with venom and asperity his fearful and abominable "*Sacre!*" and "*Diable!*" and tell us in imperfect English that we should "Go to Hell and do with that, or he would soon obtain a change of circumstances for us"—*i.e.*, that he would hand us over to the benevolence of the gendarmes, that we should have adequate accommodation in a Bastile; and, lest there should be too much dullness and monotony about our imprisonment, that we should be plentifully supplied with handcuffs and fetters." So far for "glorious France," under whose blighting dominion our kind newspaper editors would fain see us! However, as the mention of Napoleon's magic and omnipotent name was not enough to procure for us what we stood so sadly in need of, we stretched ourselves on Napoleon's pallets for the night, but before five minutes were half elapsed I solemnly declare we were covered from head to foot with a swarm of fierce and ferocious bugs, which, after the manner of the fabled harpies, did all in their power to make us most supremely miserable. After some minutes on the pallets we found it would be better policy to go back to the street. We lay down dejected and exhausted on the pavement of the street, bitterly bemoaning our hard fate, and loudly reproaching ourselves, and we one and all swore, that if the day should ever come when the liberties of Great Britain might be threatened by the armies of France, we would come forward ourselves, and beseech our countrymen to come on also, and generously sacrifice our lives in defence of the most glorious Constitution in the whole world. At break of day we arose from our couches, and were anxiously looking out for intelligence relative to our breakfast, but instead of such joyous tidings we were apprised of the fact that some wicked person or persons—whether from among the military or police or civil functionaries of Rome, of course we cannot say—had got inserted in the leading journals of Paris an article to the effect that a certain number of Irishmen had been sent home from Rome in disgrace at the request of the Italians. This, no doubt, was calculated to make us forget the want of our breakfast for the moment, but to form an idea of how horrified we were at thinking that any official of the Roman Government could be so wicked as to fulminate a public, barefaced, and infamous lie, with the view of destroying the reputation of a body of innocent and unoffending young men, would be impossible for any person but an eye-witness. However, what was to be done? We were obliged to hold our tongues. As soon as everything was made ready for our departure from Marseilles we were put into the train for Paris, a journey that occupied two nights and a day, with the scanty allowance of a pennyworth of dry bread and a small bit of cheese. We stopped in Paris for the better part of a day, and left it for Boulogne in due time. Though we were supplied with no provisions at our departure from Paris, when we arrived at Boulogne, after a journey of several hours, the agent who had the management of our affairs, and who was also a benevolent Frenchman, thought to force us on board the steamer without any provisions for the voyage, telling us we should get it on board; but, after the treachery we met with at the Civita Vecchia embarkation, we loudly protested against such conduct, and accordingly the benevolent Frenchman was obliged to purchase some necessaries for us. After a rough and stormy passage from Boulogne to London we landed in due time, and were presented with a 2s.-piece each to get ourselves whatever we might want in the way of food and raiment. We went then in batches to different places to get some refreshment, delighted beyond expression at hearing the vernacular idiom once more spoken by all whom we met. I went with two or three others to a comfortable eating-house, and while dinner was being served up I threw my eye over a London paper, and what was my chagrin and dismay at finding the Paris and Marseilles lies re-echoed in London, after being freshly copied from the *Nation* of Dublin! I called the attention of my companions to the publication, and when we read it two or three times over, to assure ourselves that we were not labouring under a delusion, or suffering from temporary insanity, we all of us wept together in shame and silence at seeing how foolish we were in throwing up our situations, in leaving our homes, and in throwing ourselves on the snares of the world at the instigation of a newspaper editor, and for the cause of a Government who made such dastardly attempts at blasting our reputation and blighting our prospects for ever, simply because we were guilty of retaining a ray of common sense, and would not allow ourselves to be treated like brutes and slaves by despotic military officials, Messrs Hanley, O'Reilly, and others, of whom the correspondent of the *Morning News* was so loud in praise in one of his late despatches from Rome. I buried my head between my hands and while I reflected on the enormity of this base act, and on the moral culpability of this enormous crime, I tried to remember from among my little stock of historical and biographical knowledge some parallel or other for this deed, which, in my opinion, was the climax of human wickedness. I thought that in the annals of ancient Greece and Rome nothing more flagrantly vicious could be met with. To think that, after all the sacrifices we had made for the cause of Rome's present temporal administration; after bursting asunder the adamantine bonds of kindred, friendship, and acquaintance; after putting up with all the disappointments and inconveniences of Macerata, and bearing up against all the misery, all the want, all the starvation, all the deception, all the cruelty, despotism, and tyranny, that we had to put up with during our most trying march from Macerata to Rome, for which space of time (eight days) we never enjoyed the comfort of a bed of any description, nor half enough food; and to meet, as a requital, with such corruption, such villany, such wickedness and depravity, made me form a resolution, and swear on the spot, that I would never leave London until I should have published to the whole world how gross were the calumnies, how great the misrepresentations, and how foul the vituperations which were fulminated against a body of respectable men by slanderous and venal vendors of news.

I declare before Heaven I would as soon have doubted of my existence as have thought that the manager of this organ of Irish opinion could be induced, from any motives whatsoever, to lend himself to so mean, so dastardly, and so unmanly an act as I know this to have been. The author of the production to which I allude, and which was copied into a recent number of the *Times*, wrote as follows. He said that "Major Fitzgerald at Ancona, and Major O'Reilly at Rome, who were both men of unquestionable reputation, and of superior military abilities, lately reviewed their troops in their respective localities, and after mature deliberation rejected a certain number of men, as being partially unfit from physical disqualifications, and partially unfit from depravity of character, to serve in the Irish Brigade." Now, without any kind of prolegomena, or the least ceremony, I say that this was as barefaced a lie and as great a calumny as was ever invented or fulminated. The men who returned from Rome were, with about four or five exceptions, as fine, as imposing, and as respectable a body of men as ever did honour to the legions of either ancient or modern Rome. Most of this stigmatised body of men are young men who, by birth and education, are far and away superior to many of the officers who are at present at the head of the Irish Brigade. A small dividend, a mere item, are from the middle walks of life. The *Nation* said that among those returning from Rome (in disgrace, of course) were many who were only fit for the English Militia. To this I also give the lie in the most public manner, for three-fourths of the party are, as I said above, *ex-officio* constabulary men, and a more respectably-dressed, a better-intentioned, a better-suited, or a finer phalanx surely is not to be met with in any army; no, not even in the unrivalled legions of Great Britain, and that is, no doubt, a great assertion. The *Nation* also stated that things were going on flourishingly with the present number in Italy. Now, this is a most undisguised falsehood, for when the order to march from Rome to Spoletto was given at Cimana barracks, previous to my departure from Rome, not one man would march; all had to be dragged downstairs like slaves, and impelled onward only at the point of Swiss bayonets; and, again, when the oath of allegiance was administered, not a man consented to sign the papers or take the oath. These are facts, and only a few facts out of many, and I should like to know by what process of ratiocination the editor of the *Nation* would attempt to disprove them. Should he make the attempt I will reply to him by another series of facts, the publication of which could not be very agreeable to him. I have in my hands about 40 letters, which were given to me privately when leaving Rome, and if I find further publication necessary, I shall be able to give a series of extracts from those documents, which are authentic, integral, and true, and which would inevitably put to the blush the authors of those calumnies and lies to which I have alluded.—Yours, &c.,

J. O'BRIEN.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

The inquest on the bodies of the two men, Dooley and Duggan, who were killed on Tuesday, by the falling of the cornice of the house 2, Lower Baggot-street, was held yesterday, in the Baggot-street Hospital, before Mr. Davis, county coroner, and a jury of thirteen.

Mr. Frazer, instructed by Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, appeared for Mr. Brady, builder, of Camden-street.

A female identified the body of Duggan. She stated that he was a servant, and that he was out of place at the time he met his death.

Andrew Ennis stated that he was passing the scene of the accident at the time it occurred. He saw the fall of the scaffold; the cement cornice came down and broke the fastenings of the scaffold, the footlocks, &c., of all the tiers of platforms, and the whole structure went across the street, the polls falling on the wall opposite.

Inspector Hawe, who arrived at the spot about twenty minutes after the accident, was rather sharply questioned by a juror in reference to the police not having taken measures to preserve in custody portions of the poles, ropes, &c., of the platform, for production to the jury, these things the jury conceiving to be of importance in the inquiry. The Inspector stated that it did not occur to him to take such a step; that his immediate care was the sending off the injured men to hospital, and the clearing away of the *debris*.

The Juror expressed his opinion that the inspector neglected his duty as a public officer in not having portions of the platform for the inspection of the jury.

Inspector Hawe said he hoped the other jurors did not share in this opinion. He believed he did not neglect his duty in any way. If portions of the scaffold were required they could be produced.

Constable Smith, 156 B, stated what he observed when he arrived at the scene of the accident.

The Foreman of the Jury (Mr. Crofton) said the jury could not possibly arrive at a satisfactory verdict without having the evidence of Dooley, jun., who was on the scaffold at the time the cornice fell.

Mr. Frederick Higginson, the resident pupil of the hospital, stated that Dooley's condition was such that he could not give evidence.

Michael Glynn, foreman to Mr. Brady, was questioned by the foreman as to the construction of the scaffolding. The witness entered into detailed explanations, and stated that the scaffolding was in all respects carefully and securely put up. The architect of the works was Mr. Courtenay, but that gentleman was out of town at present.

The Foreman—What was the cause of the accident?

Witness—I stated yesterday that I could not for the life of me explain the fall of the cornice from its construction. From what I learned last evening I believe in my heart that the cause of the fall was the work projecting too much. The mould was altered from the original plan by the foreman plasterer, Dooley, and the carpenter. The greatest projection was eleven inches.

The witness illustrated the plan on which the cornice was built by bricks and plans.

A Juror (Mr. Grant) said he was a builder, and that the plan produced of the cornice was perfectly safe, and the cornice illustrated by the witness was also safe. Would the witness say that the cornice according to the mould produced was safe?

Witness—I would be afraid to carry it out; there were five inches of additional cement put to the cornice according to the mould; the original mould was altered by direction of Dooley (the deceased), and he put the additional cement on.

Martin Burke (carpenter) stated that Michael Glynn told him Dooley wanted to see him; he went up to Dooley, who desired him to alter the mould; he did so, adding two inches to it; before it was done Glynn came up, but he did not speak of the mould, and the witness could not say whether he knew of the alteration or not.

Michael Glynn, in answer to the foreman, said he considered the projection of the cornice, nearly 14 inches, was unsafe; he knew there was a change in the mould, but did not know to what extent.

To a Juror—I helped to build the cornice before it was cemented; I was on the platform, and it did not strike me that there was to be a large mass of cement on it. I was often engaged in works with Dooley, and I never interfered with his moulds; he was a good and practical workman.

To the Foreman—The truss pole to the scaffold went up only 18 feet; the scaffold was secured, too, by the best new ropes from the windows to the trimmer joices.

The Juror—(Mr. Grant)—No amount of securing could save the scaffold from falling under the weight of several tons falling on it from a height of three feet.

The Witness said the scaffolding was the best that could have been put up; Mr. Brady had the best scaffolding in Dublin; the fall of the cornice carried the men and all the planking straight down to the flags; it was the breaking of the ties that caused the poles to fall over to the other side.

The Foreman said that he was now satisfied that the scaffolding was properly put up.

The witness, in reply to a juror, said the passage under the scaffold was open to the public; it was so by his direction; did the same in reference to a building some time before in Francis-street; the place was sheeted over to prevent anything falling down.

Mr. Higginson proved the nature of the injuries sustained by the deceased men, and stated that these injuries caused their death.

The Foreman asked the jury if they thought they wanted any further evidence to enable them to come to a conclusion?

The Juror (Mr. Grant) said, with the fact proved of the alteration of the mould by the deceased man, Dooley, he certainly required no additional evidence.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

After deliberating for an hour, the jury returned the following findings:—"We find that the deceased came by his death in consequence of the falling of parts of the house, cornice, and scaffolding of the house 2, Lower Baggot-street, in the course of erection, and we find that the authorities having control should not permit a thoroughfare under extensive works of this kind, and we are further of opinion that the deceased might have escaped if such precautions had been taken."

The Coroner said, as to the latter part of the finding, he knew that the building operations at Pim's were carried on the whole time with a thoroughfare under the scaffold.

Second finding:—"We find that the deceased, John Dooley, came by his death by the giving way of the scaffold, caused by the falling of the cornice which he was constructing at No. 2, Lower Baggot-street, and that said accident was caused by the alteration of the original mould, thereby greatly increasing the projection and weight of said cornice, which alteration was made entirely on the responsibility of the deceased, and that all other persons concerned in the building are not in any manner to blame; and, further, that we consider the scaffolding to have been perfectly safe."

The jury were then discharged.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

TYRONE—OMAGH, THURSDAY, JULY 25.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Baron Hughes entered the Crown Court to-day, at ten o'clock. The court was crowded to excess, it being expected that Sub-constable John Holden would be tried for the murder of Constable M'Clelland, at Dungannon. A number of ladies were accommodated in the grand jury gallaries.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock, the Clerk of the Crown ordered John Holden to be put forward. The prisoner, a fine-looking man, aged 33 years, seemed greatly careworn and emaciated since his arraignment at last assizes.

Messrs. Major, Q.C.; Johnston, Q.C.; Henderson, Hunter, and Leathem, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Dowse for the next of kin of Constable M'Clelland.

Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C. (special), with Mr. M'Mechan appeared for the prisoner.

Mrs. Holden sat behind the counsel for her husband.

Mr. Butt said that if it would be no inconvenience to the public business, he would ask the court to postpone the trial until Friday morning.

Mr. Major said the Crown could not consent to that course, as the trial had been fixed for this morning.

Mr. Butt—Oh! then, we are ready.

The Clerk of the Crown, addressing the prisoner, said—John Holden, you stand indicted that, on the 5th December, 1859, you did, of malice aforethought, kill and murder one Robert M'Clelland. Are you guilty or not?

Mr. Rea (for the prisoner) pleaded not guilty.

The long panel of the county was then called over.

The prisoner having exhausted his challenges,

The following jury were then sworn:—Messrs. Montgomery Armstrong, James Cluff, John Carland, Patrick Flanagan, Samuel Gamble, Samuel D. Mathews, John Meenan, John M'Master, Samuel M'Clinton, Thomas M'Allister, Robert M'Geagh, and Robert M'Cay.

The Crown ordered two persons to stand aside—namely, John Campbell, and John Devlin, Strabane.

Mr. Major stated the case for the Crown.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

TRIAL OF HOLDEN FOR THE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.

Omagh, Thursday Evening.

The case for the Crown closed at half-past five p.m. Circumstantial evidence very strong against the prisoner. Identified by several witnesses as leaving Dungannon in possession of the horse of the sub-inspector; also, the coat of the murdered man.

Mr. Butt, prisoner's advocate, speaks for defence in the morning.

RECORD COURT.

Chief Justice Monahan having taken his seat in the Record Court at ten o'clock to-day, the following record was called:—

M'Anulla v. Alexander.

This was was an action for £9 6s 5d for goods sold and delivered. The defence was, a denial of sale to defendant.

The plaintiff was examined, and proved the sale to defendant. He resided, and still resides, in Dublin. Two other witnesses were examined, and,

For the defence, the defendant and a man named M'Laughlin gave evidence.

The case having closed,

The jury found for the plaintiff.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Dowse.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Brooke, Q.C.; and Mr. Carson.

Murphy v. M'Kee.

This was an action on a bond. The defendant denied it was in his writing. The action was brought by the assignees in bankruptcy of Wm. M'Kee, on a bond alleged to be executed by his father.

The plaintiff examined several witnesses as to handwriting, and handed in several documents admitted to have been signed by defendant for purposes of correspondence. This closed his case.

Evidence was being given for the defendant when this despatch left.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Brooke, Q.C.; and Mr. Dowse. Agents—Messrs. Molloy and Watson.

Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Norman, Q.C.; Mr. J. C. Lowry, and Mr. J. F. Lowry. Agent—Mr. Samuel C. Davison.

GALWAY—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

CIVIL BILL APPEALS.

(Before Mr. Serjeant Howley.)

Rev. Robert Maunsell Eyre v. Waldron.

This was a civil bill ejectment, under the 82nd sec. of the Civil Bill Act, against the respondent, as *a person claiming as permissive occupant* under a man of the name of Murphy, who was the bailiff of Mr. Payne, the former owner of a waste plot, adjacent to the town of Galway, and from whom Mr. Eyre purchased in 1858.

Mr. Edward Eyre Maunsell proved that he was agent of the plaintiff who purchased those lands in 1856; that Murphy had been the caretaker of Payne, and was continued as caretaker by Mr. Eyre and himself; and afterwards Murphy set to Waldron, at a rent of £2 5s. a-year, for which he passed a receipt for a year's rent in advance. Murphy emigrated to New Zealand, and Mr. Maunsell and said Mr. Eyre repudiated his authority to let the land. The controversy in the case was whether Murphy was a tenant or a mere caretaker.

The Assistant Barrister dismissed the case below.

Mr. Concannon appeared for the appellant; Mr. Morris for the respondent.

His Lordship was of opinion that Murphy was only a caretaker, and reversed the dismiss.

IMPORTANT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Suffield v. Kelly.

This was a civil bill, brought by the plaintiff, a doctor, residing at Clifden, in this county, for professional attendance as a witness on the celebrated insurance case of Kelly v. Ford, which occupied so much of the time and attention of the Court of Common Pleas, in Dublin, at several successive after sittings. Ultimately this protracted litigation resulted in the defeat of Mr. Kelly, the defendant in the civil bill, by whom Dr. Suffield had been summoned as a witness. The case was tried on four successive occasions, on each of which the doctor attended to give evidence as to the age of the insured, whom he had attended in his last illness. He was ten days in attendance at the first trial, five days at the second, fifteen days at the third, and six days at the fourth. He was paid a sum of £33 10s. which he considered insufficient, and he brought his civil bill process for £30 more. The Barrister gave a decree for the amount claimed, thus allowing at the rate of one pound a day for professional attendance, and ten shillings a day for hotel expenses.

Mr. Morris, for the defendant, submitted that the decree could not be sustained, as the law did not allow a professional man more than his actual expenses.

Mr. Sidney, for the plaintiff, submitted that as the defendant had unnecessarily selected a professional man to prove what any ordinary person might have proved, viz.—his opinion of the age of the insured—that he was bound to pay him as an expert.

Mr. Morris referred to a newspaper report of a case recently decided by Baron Hughes at Cork, in which he refused to allow a medical man for his loss of time.

His Lordship stated that the law was now clearly established that a doctor or other professional man was not entitled to claim professional allowances for loss of time, unless called as an expert, to prove matters of skill, and in this instance the plaintiff should not recover more than his actual expenses.

Evidence was then given of an express agreement on the part of the plaintiff to take a specific sum, in consequence of which the Court reduced the decree obtained below from £30 to £3 10s.

Denis Kelly, appellant; Honor Griffin, respondent.

The process in this case was for £40 damages, sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of the defendant having seduced her daughter, Anne Griffin.

Mr. Malley appeared for the appellant. Mr. Concannon was attorney for the respondent.

The case created considerable interest in the town, in consequence of the defendant being a respectable grocer, and a married man. The plaintiff's daughter was by no means an attractive-looking person. A jury of three had been empannelled before the Assistant Barrister, and gave a verdict for £20.

His Lordship refused to empannel a jury, and reverted the decree, granting a dismiss without prejudice.

RECORD COURT.

Boyd v. Hughes; Crowe v. Hughes.

These were actions for goods sold and delivered, and on a bill of exchange—one for the sum of £74 16s., the other for £115.

Mr. Malley appeared for the plaintiff.

The cases were undefended.

The jury gave verdicts accordingly for the amounts claimed, and, in consequence of an affidavit made by the plaintiffs, the court granted immediate execution in both cases.

There are seven common jury cases, and seven special jury cases. The case of Lavelle v. Bole, the editor of the *Mayo Constitution*, for libel, is fixed for to-morrow (Friday).

It is supposed the assizes will conclude on Saturday evening.

CORK—THURSDAY, JULY 26.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

(Before Baron Fitzgerald.)

Watson v. Noonan.

In this case, an action of ejectment, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff by consent.

Messrs. Clarke, Q.C.; Barry, Q.C.; and James Murphy, were counsel for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Sullivan, Q.C.; Chatterton, Q.C.; and Jellett, for the defendant.

Curtis v. Lane.

Messrs. Chatterton, Q.C.; Barry, Q.C.; and Murphy, appeared for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Clarke, Q.C.; Sullivan, Q.C.; and O'Riordan, for the defendant.

It was a watercourse case; the details are without any public interest.

Before Mr. Justice Hayes.

His lordship entered the court at ten o'clock, and proceeded with county traverses. The first case was a traverse against a presentment for a road near Killavullen, in the barony of Fermoy.

The jury found the presentment.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy appeared for the traversers; Mr. Coffey for the promoters of the road.

The traverse of Mr. James Hammond against the award of Mr. Fishbourne, the arbitrator, for lands required for the Queenstown branch of the Cork and Youghal Railway, was then proceeded with.

Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., appeared for the traversers; Mr. Coppinger, Q.C., for the company.

It appeared that the railway is to carry away some trees, and to run through portions of the ornamental grounds of some residences belonging to Mr. Hammond, and situated on one of the most beautiful parts of the Cork river. For these injuries, Mr. Fishbourne had awarded, in one case, £2 13s. 10d., in the other, £10. The damages now claimed were £50 and £150.

The case was still at hearing when our despatch was made up.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man named Andrew Rogers, of respectable appearance, was brought before the magistrate, charged by a boy named Doyle, with assaulting him on the previous day, by hitting him in the back of the neck with a stone, in Harrington-street. It appeared from the statement of the prosecutor that he was returning from breakfast to his work, and while walking along by a wall the defendant threw a stone at him.

Rogers stated his calling to be that of market gardener, and said he was the owner of a field near Harrington-street. he was constantly tormented by mischievous boys breaking down his wall and trampling on his plants; on the previous morning he saw the prosecutor walking along the wall with three or four bigger boys, and he threw a small pebble at him, not intending to cause him any injury, but merely to chase him away.

Mr. Porter dismissed the case without prejudice.

Several summonses against the owners of dogs, for allowing them to roam at large through the public streets, were heard.

Mr. Porter said the extent to which this nuisance had gone demanded the most vigilant operation of the law. He thought it would be a great improvement if a tax were imposed upon all owners of dogs. The citizens were constantly in danger from thousands of vicious dogs being thus allowed to ramble about unmuzzled.

Mr. Porter inflicted fines and punishment upon the parties brought before him.

CLARA FAIR.

This fair was well supplied with stock, yet the buying, on the whole, was rather dull. Two and three year old heifers in good condition were in good demand at prices varying from six to nine pounds. Sheep sold pretty well; one lot of hoggets were bought at £1 19s. 6d. Mr. Corcoran sold another lot for £1 16s. 3d.; lambs were bought at 20s. and 25s. The pig fair was very scantily supplied with pork, owing in a great measure to the distemper that has been so prevalent in this neighbourhood lately. That which was sold brought 56s. per cwt. Bonhams were in good demand at 20s. and 28s. a pair.

QUEENSTOWN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—The programme for this regatta has been issued. It will take place on the 15th August, and will last one day. The amusements are of a most varied character, and so arranged as to attract crowds of visitors to Queenstown. The first race will be a purse of sixty guineas, open to all yachts. The principal credit of organising this regatta devolves on W. D. Seymour, Esq., Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Queenstown.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES, SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised India Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £3 3s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Hope for all. Whatever the ailments, none need despond of being cured till they have tried these inestimable remedies. Whether the disease be internal or external, spontaneous or the result of violence, if a cure be possible, Holloway's medicaments will effect it. The severity or duration of the malady is no bar to the successful influence exerted by these twin medicines, which cleanse, purify, and invigorate every solid and fluid in the body, and completely renovate the digestion. They render every organ of secretion healthy. These admirable antidotes to disease act immediately on the absorbent system, lungs, heart, and circulation, whereby they invariably give energy, tone, and vigour to all the natural functions of life.

BIRTHS.

Poole—July 24, at Brougham-place, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Poole, F.T.C.D., of a daughter.

Taylor—July 21, at Grosvenor-square, the Lady Charlotte W. Taylor, of a daughter.

Urlin—July 22, at Rustington, Arundel, Sussex (the residence of her father), the wife of R. Denny Urlin, Esq., of a daughter.

Vernon—July 20, at Portland-place, Lady Harriet Vernon, of a son.

Walker—July 23, at Grenville-street, the wife of John F. Walker, Esq., barrister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Mackay and Glover—July 23, Mr. James Mackay, Kingstown, and of Templemore, county Tipperary, to Mary Jane, daughter of [illegible] Glover, Westmoreland-street.

Palmer and Scott—June 28, at Falconwood, Prince Edward's Island, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. David Fitzgerald, rector of Charlottetown, assisted by the Rev. D. B. Parn[illegible], Henry Palmer, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Jane, second daughter of Thomas Scott, Esq., of Crumlin Terrace, Belfast, Ireland.

Sarratt and Hackett—July 25, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. J. J. MacSorley, Henry Davenport Sarratt, Esq., R.N., only son of the late Lieutenant George Henry Sarratt, R.N., to [illegible] youngest daughter of the late Thomas Hackett, Esq., of [illegible] this city.

DEATHS.

Cox—July 24, at Skerries, county Dublin, Harry, [illegible] son of Col. Cox, Carrick-on-shannon, deeply regretted.

Lyster—July 16, at Ballybeg Cottage, county Wicklow, aged 83, Chenevix Lyster, Esq., for many years Captain and Paymaster of Dublin County Regiment of Militia.

Maunsell—July 25, at his residence in [illegible]-street, the Ven. William Wray Maunsell, Archdeacon of [illegible], and Precentor of Cork, in the 78th year of his age, and 51st year of his ministry.

Nicholson—July 25, at Mulgrave-terrace, Kingstown, D. Nicholson, Esq., only son of Edward Nicholson, Esq., the Glen, county Sligo.

Noone—July 24, at Dundrum, aged 56 [illegible], deeply regretted by his numerous friends, James P. Noone, for many years in the confidential employment of Mr. Peter Jones, of this city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT HEAD, DUBLIN, JULY 26.—ARRIVED—Marianne, Dantzic, timber; James M'Queen, Dantzic, [illegible]; Irishman (s), Glasgow, goods; [illegible] Whitehaven, goods; [illegible] Liverpool, goods; [illegible] Wexford, goods; [illegible] Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Windsor (s) [illegible]. SAILED—[illegible] William and Jane, Liverpool, lead; [illegible] Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, JULY 27. 5-44 Morning. 6-20 Evening.

Subscriptions to THE IRISH TIMES. [illegible]

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